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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 210 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1922. — TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Depart.
HonoluluMaru	H. Meguro	31st Aug.	14thSept.
Java Maru	J. Koyajima	18th Sept.	30th ,,
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th ,,	12th Oct.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi.	18th Oct.	30th ,,

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P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
9th September	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,944
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th October..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA † ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR.. ..	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA † ..	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA † ..	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097

* NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1st September.	MULBERA ..	9,100
12th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285
27th October ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
10th November	MALDA ..	8,660
24th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
7th December.	MASHOBRA ..	8,283
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 8th September .	MANTUA ..	
21st ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th October ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
2nd November .	KASHGAR ..	
25th ,, ..	SICILLA ..	
15th December .	MACEDONIA ..	Connects at Colombo wth s. s. Nellore.
31st ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
6th Sept. ..	KAROA ..	East and South Africa.
7th ,, ..	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
8th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busrah via Karachi
11th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Jalavihar"	8750	2nd half Sept. 1922.

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N.Y.K. LINE.

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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander.-	Tons,	Arrival.	Dep.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	6,101	26 Aug.	9 Sep.
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep. .	14 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru ..	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov.	25 Nov.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

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LIMITED.

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Paid-Up Capital and Reserved	Rs. 2,42,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.

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Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund ...	Fl. 75,000,000	,, £6,250,000

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SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

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Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

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RESERVE FUND	F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270

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8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH.)

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

SPORTS.

SWEET ADARE

CONCLUSIVELY proved by her performance in the POONA PLATE on Saturday that her Win in the CHAMPION STAKES last February was NO FLUKE.

RACING EXPERT'S confidence in the mare was fully justified and his Clients reaped a good dividend.

Conditions for Selections for Wednesday and Saturday next on application to Post Box 599, G. P. O. Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Manufactured by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, ITALY.
Delivered from Stock. Apply Sole Agents:
TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD.,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R4826

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.

I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.

II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

NOTICE.

THE jewellery valued at about one lakh of rupees belonging to the Mairal family is to be sold by Public Auction on the 25th September, 1922, during office hours at Vitthal Mandir near Mandvi in Baroda City. Particulars can be had from the Baroda Suba's Office.

S. M. PAGAR,
Suba, Palya Palak Branch.
14224

LOST SHARES

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO, LD.

ORIGINAL Certificate in respect of one Share No. 4336 of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in the name of Haji Goolam Hoosein Suleman Dindar, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within two months to the Registered Office of the Company, 40, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

Bombay, dated 4th September, 1922.
PB 4809

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorized forms (price or form one rupee per copy at his office at Poona up to 12 hours on MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1922, for purchase of about 1,200 tons cast iron scrap and 20 tons wrought and steel scrap lying at Stations between Poona and Raichur. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment of Deposit of Rupees one thousand. For details apply to the District Engineer, G. I. P. Rly., 21, Sassoon Road, Poona.

W. H. HOGARTH,
District Engineer,
G. I. P. Rly., Poona.
C14232

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Sanitary Fitments connected with Chawls at Naigaum, Plot A. Tenders will be received by the Director of Development, Old Custom House up to 12-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on the 12th September, 1922.

The amount of work to be done is approximately Rs. 80,000. Samples of work to be done can be seen at Naigaum Chawls.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 either in cash or Government securities which will be taken at their approximate market value or at their face value whichever is less should be paid as earnest money to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, whose receipt should be produced when delivering the tender. This amount will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or Government securities a sum of Rs. 5,000, as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender or to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Tender Form K-2, Schedule of quantities with specification can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 during office hours. No. form will be issued on the day the tenders are to be received.

Executive Engineer,
Bombay Housing District No. 1.
Bombay, 4th September, 1922.
C14236

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3619 of 1922.

MANGESH SHABARAM AND SONS, a firm, doing business at Girgaum, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

RAMCRISHNA MADHAVRAO CHONKAR, residing at Dadar, Bombay ..... Defendant.

To Ramcrishna Madhavao Chonkar, the defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 1,890-13-6 being the total amount of the demand promissory note executed by you in their favour, dated 15th March, 1922, with interest, costs, and interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of September, 1922, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) in the forenoon to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 18th day of August, 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

Plaintiffs-in-person.
C R4821

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits, standing in the name of Vasudeo Krishna Vartak, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MAHADEO KRISHNA VARTAK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Civil Engineer, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight Ag., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid his 17th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of July, 1922.

Mr. MAHADEO KRISHNARAO VARTAK,
Petitioner-in-Person.
C14234

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI MAHOMED MADNI HAJI ABUBEKER, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 76, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of ground partly of the quit ground rent tenure and partly of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, at Pitha Street ,within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 274 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 5209-1/13-14-19-21, New Survey No. 8946 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Pitha Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Mahomedbhai Karimbhai but now of Shirinbai Behramji Bisni, and partly by the property of D. B. Kanga, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Hormusji Bode and others and now of Limjibhai Nithaiwalla and on or towards the South by a portion of the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Dr. Jamshedji Vimadalal of Nausari and now of Sorabji Dossabhai Balsara and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1433 and Street 19-20 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1922.

PANDIA AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14238

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF F. F. GORDON, LIMITED.

D. PUDUMJEE & CO. ..... Petitioners.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp has by an order dated the 1st day of September, 1922, appointed Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos, of Bombay, Barrister-at-Law, provisionally Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company with powers (inter alia) to forthwith take charge of and carry on the business of the Company and has adjourned the hearing of the Petition herein to wind up the abovenamed Company to the 16th day of October, 1922.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 4th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
C14235

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of RAMCHANDRA LAXMAN MONE, deceased, late Head Clerk in the office of Messrs. Phipson and Co., of Bombay, Gowd Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, of Navalker Lane, Bombay, married ..... Deceased.

(1) KASHINATH NARAYAN DALVI, a Merchant, of Bombay, Saraswat Gowd Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at New Bhatwadi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) SADANAND MADHAVRAO DALVI, a Clerk in the employ of Bombay Co., of Bombay, Saraswat Gowd Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay; (3) KESHRINATH SITARAM DHUME, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. James Finley and Co., of Bombay, Saraswat Gowd Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Navalker Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, three of the Executors name in the said Will.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 17th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of August, 1922.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C14231

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING ENGLISH, FRENCH AND OTHER MOTOR CARS.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT FRENCH AND ENGLISH MOTOR CARS, HOOP CLOTH AND MOTOR ACCESSORRIES AND TROLLY.

Under Instructions from Messrs. E. K. Palia and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Road next to Messrs. Nadkarni and Co. near Small Causes Court, opposite St. Xavier's School the following:—

7 "Saizari Nandin" 14 H P. 4 cylinder motor cars Tonneau Body with wind screen Hood and all accessories guaranteed in good running order.

15 "Saizurin Nandin" latest type 14 H.P. 4 cylinder five sealer Tonneau Body wind screen Hood and all accesseries in excellent condition (Brand new).

3 "Buick" 4 and 6 cylinders second hand 16-18 H.P. Motor cars in good running order.

2 "Sun Beam" nearly new 4 cylinders 14 H. P. Tonneau Body Motor cars with Hood, wind screen all accessories.

1 "Studebaker" second hand motor car 4 cylinders 16-20 H.P. with Hood, wind screen, spare tyre and accessories in good running order.

1 "Calthorpe" minor and 1 Clement Bayard and 1 Calcot, 2 seater second hand motor cars, economical to run in good running order.

1 Excellent new "Crossley Laundaulett" 7 seated 4 cylinder 23 H.P. with spare tyre and all accessories.

1 "Clement Talbot" one ton Motor Trolly 30 H. P. 4 cylinders.

All the above cars are open for inspection from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Most of the second hand cars are very little used and they are in good running order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Shujaoodin Ismailji Kurva, the mortgagee and on account and at risk of Mr. Akber Ali Tajbhoy Thaverbhoy, the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of April, 1914 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises on TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Abdul Rehman Street otherwise called Rangari Mohalla, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 7206 and Old Survey No. 1052-1053 and New Survey No. 1887, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon which are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 35 and Street Nos. 133-35 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property of Hoosein Karim and on the South by the property of Haji Hassum Yacoob.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th September, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PEOPLE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT HUGHES ROAD AND CHOWPATY.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Esmailji Abdulali and Laloobhai Chunilal, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises opp. A. Hyland and Co., on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in the undermentioned property subject to an Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of August, 1921 and mde between Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Gariwalla of the one part and the said Esmailji Abdulalli of the other part in respect of the property firstly described and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor and under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage of the 13th day of November 1921 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Esmailji Abdulalli and Laloobhai Chunilal of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Bombay City Improvement Trust Land aforesaid being plot No. 99 of the Gamdevi Estate of the said Trust together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at French Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 498 sq. yds. which is bounded on or towards the East by French Road on or towards the West by the property of Ayshabibi on or towards the north by a passage and on or towards the South by a passage and bearing new Survey No. 3/7988 and Municipal D. Ward No. 2608 (1) Street No. 6 French Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land together with the messuages standing thereon situate at Chowpaty now admeasuring about 792 sq. yds. bearing Collectors No. 725 New Survey No. 3/7985 Municipal Ward No. 2604, Street No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say on on towards the West by the French Road on or towards the East by the property of the mortgagor on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Pandurang and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ghellabhai Haridas.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of Government land together with the messuage standing thereon situate at French Road, admeasuring about 572 sq. yds. bearing Collectors No. 725 New No. 327 and Old Survey No. 628 New Survey No. 7985 as bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Pandurang on or towards the East and South by the property of the mortgagor and on or towards the North by the property of Gulabchand Damania solicitor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at No 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Sept. 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
29, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHAWPATY CALLED DARYA NAMA, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Vendors Sir Mahomed Yusoof, Haji Allimahomed Haji Cassam, Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Esmail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Suleman Hassam Soudagar the property described in the schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years leasehold land or ground situate at Chowpaty on the north side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which has been computed to contain seven hundred and forty-one decimal point twenty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Dadyseth Charity Estate on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road on or towards the East by the Seeri Road and on or towards the West by the plot No. 14 belonging to the Trustees and agreed to be leased to Amerchand Chunilal and his wife Bai Chandan which said piece of land is known as plot No. 15 on the Dadyseth Charity Estate at Chowpaty and is delineated on the plan annexed hereto being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3358 (1) and 3358 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th September, 1922.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Vir), (b) Saffrey Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

The WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public, after his special tour in the Madras Presidency has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the dire, disease "Diabetes" may not lose this rare opportunity as his stay will be limited.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. KANHAYALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory. "Sugar was found—Nil" and S. P. Gravity 1013."

Mr. VITHALDAS P. ATTAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined at Dr. Masina's Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many doctors and physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a Specialist in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

For other particulars please apply in person or write to:—

DR. S. R. IYENGAR
DIABETES SPECIALIST.
"Ghia Buildings," Khetwadi Main Road, Opp. Girgaon Post Office, BOMBAY.
Telegrams "DIABETES."

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GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT

TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"CHANDRAHASA"
Kohinoor Film Production
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

COMING SATURDAY SEPT 9th

PEARL WHITE
IN "THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
A Pathe Serial in 15 Continuous Episodes

Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE

will perform on

Wednesday 6th September 1922 at 8-40 a. m.

NEW PERFORMANCE ! NEW PERFORMANCE ! !

ACTS] UGRA MANGAL [1—5

Plan and Tickets can be had at the Madhavashram on and from Wednesday the 30th instant.

Rates of Tickets Rs. 5, 4, 3. 2-8, 1-8, 1-2 & 0-10.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager for Bombay Season

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30, p. m.
BANDMAN EASTERN Circuit Ltd. present
JACK CRICHTON & ERIC MASTERS' LONDON Co.
THE WILL O' TH' WISPS
Plans at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd. up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY 6-30 p. m. Only.
"GABY DESLYS"
In Her Latest & Greatest Picture
"THE GOD OF LUCK"
Drama in 8 parts.
SHE IS CHARMING IN EVERY SITUATION.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
"SMOULDERING EMBERS"
featuring
FRANK KEENAN
America's Greatest Character Actor

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY

AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.

Owing to the Tremendous Success and to suit the convenience of our Patrons, we are showing for a few nights only.
WOW! WHAT A CIRCUS
FOR KIDS AND GROWN-UPS!
"THE KID" HIMSELF!
Starring in his own Comedy

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

The world's most talked-of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'

Written by Iron S Cobb, the world's funniest Writer.
HE WILL BE ACCLAIMED AS THE GREATEST DOG ACTOR EVER SEEN IN FILMS.
And he is only one of the many reasons why you should see "Peck's Bad Boy" featuring Jackie Coogan.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
IN AID OF MULSHI SATYAGRAHA
Wednesday 6th Sept. 1922 at 8-30, p. m (S.T.)
SWAYAMVER (Acts 5)
Manager, Gandharva Natak Mandali

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS
A SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION.
MALTI-MADHAV
TOGETHER WITH
SELECTED DANCES
BY
Miss Lina Velentine
BOTH PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Films Co.
DADAR.

Always a Good Show.

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
A New Picture and a new surprise.
We have something grand something extra-ordinary for you
Ahiravan-Mahiravan
VADH.

The picturisation of the beautiful and interesting episode from the Ramayan, the story of the two demons Ahiravan and Mahiravan, two mighty Allies of Ravan their vow to kidnap Rama and Laxman and their death at the hands of Rama, by the bravery of Hanooman and his monkey battalions.

A master production of the Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
POPULAR PRICES.
Four Shows daily. 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30
EXTRA SHOW on Holiday at 3-30.

Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance
In Aid of St. John's Ambulance Bridge
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GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE," BOMBAY.
on
Wednesday 6th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SAN-NYASHACHA SANSAR
Saturday, 9th Sept. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 10th Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS

To-night 9-30 p.m. To-night 9-30 p.m.

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THE INCOMPARABLE, IN IMITABLE

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MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Rangoon message of the 2nd instant says:—Mr. Hippolyte the American Globe Trotter has arrived at Maymyo *en route* to Lashio and China.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The Railway Advisory Committee which has been sitting in Simla for the last few days is engaged in discussing important matters relating to the future administration of railways. It is understood that the question of state *versus* company management will be taken up early next week.

* * * *

The Kunbi community of Junagadh at a meeting held lately, resolved not to take tea at hotels, not to permit their women to put on glass bangles which are of foreign manufacture and not to use any other cloth except pure khaddar for their clothes.

* * * *

The Syndicate of the Bombay University have appointed Professor Maganlal Buck, M.A., of the Baroda College Springar Research Scholar for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st September and they have desired that he should deal with the subject of—"The Economic Culture of Ancient India." The value of the Scholarship is Rs. 100 per month.

* * * *

A Surat correspondent writes:—Pir Motamiya Saheb of the Chishtiya *Gaddi* of Mangrol had been on a long tour and visited several places in Gujarat and preached on religious training ban of untouchability. Khaddar and "a cow in every home" scheme. His exhortations impressed the people very much. Good efforts were also made for the Monlah fund. The Pir Saheb is expected in Bombay shortly.

* * * *

A Belgaum correspondent wires:—The Ganpati Utsav meetings are going on as usual and leaders are coming from outside to deliver lectures. Mr. Raghvendrarao Kadapa, Secretary, Dharwar District Congress Committee, delivered a lecture on the first day and exhorted the audience to cultivate simplicity of manners and frankness of mind, for that was the characteristic of the Karnatak. Next day Srijut Ashtaputre of Satara delivered an impressive speech. He compared the teachings of Ramdas Swami with that of Mahatmaji in respect of the religious and moral education of the masses, the need of increasing the soul power of nation and of spiritualising politics and he showed how the latter exactly followed the former. Shrimati Anandibai Joglekar then made a short speech. She had previously addressed a female meeting specially convened for the purpose.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The monsoon has strengthened in the north of the Peninsula. The disturbance in the north of the Bay has not developed into a storm. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, east Punjab, Central India east, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and local in upper Burma, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat, and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch, Tavoy two, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu one and half, Akyab three, Dhubri, False Point, Cuttack, one and a half, Sambalpore three, Balasero, Ranchi one, Cawnpore, Bareilly one and half, Mussooree one, Simla, Dalhousie three, Sutna, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi two, Hoshangabad and Chanda one, Penda one and half, Marmagao one, Parbani, Hanam Konda one and half, Mercara three.

Forecast:—Extension in Central India, west Rajputana and on north Madras coast.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 4th Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 4th Sept. 1920.
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0.75	63.68	72.73	35.70
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.45	58.56	76.37	40 91
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0.46	59.06	69.64	39.94
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0.31	63.81	74.30	40.17
Kemp & Co., (Cambalta Hill)	--	--	--	--

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 3rd.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 n.m. 8 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.736
Temperature of Air .. Degrees		77.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. "		75.2
Dew Point .. "		74.1
Relative humidity of Air ..		0.884
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) .. "		9.4
Maximum temperature of Air .. "		80 8
Minimum do do .. "		75.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW,SW,W.	
Movement of Wind do .. miles.		254
Fall of Rain .. .. inches		0.71
Total fall during month .. "		0.8.
Do. do. year "		63 66
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th Sept.		0.04

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	5	m 11 8	27 3	5	m 4 34	17 5
		11 14a	28 4		5 6a	17 9
W.	6	m 11 58	27 5	6	m 5 6	17 3
		11 48a	26 9		53 4a	77 4
Th.	7	m 0 4a	27 6	7	m 5 34	17 1
					6 2a	16 11
F.	8	m 0 30	26 11	8	m 6 5	17 1
		0 30a	27 5		6 30a	16 9
S.	9	m 0 51	27 0	9	m 6 38	17 4
		0 55a	29 2		6 58a	16 8
S.	10	m 1 21	26 10	10	m 7 11	17 9
		1 20a	26 9		7 36a	16 10
M.	11	m 10 34	27 0	11	m 3 54	17 8
		10 36a	25 10		4 35a	15 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th September 1922 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Delhi and Ambala report 0.42" and 0.21" of rain respectively. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and Multan and moderately or heavily clouded at other stations. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and both day and night temperatures were above normal in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally. Cawnpore reports 1.50", Allahabad 0.40" and Jhansi 0.34". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Mainpuri and Jhansi humidity is in excess. Day temparature was below normal at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.38" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Rajkot and Ahmedabad report 0.13" and 0.20" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Rajkot and in south Gujarat day temperature was below normal.

The Central Provinces. All stations except Khandwa report rain. Jubbulpore had a heavy fall of 2.30" while Saugor had 0.79", Hoshangabad 1.04" Akola 0.23" Amroti 0.28", Nagpur 0.31", Chanda 0.95" and Raipur 0.72". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in slight excess. Day temperature was below normal at most stations.

The Konkan. Bombay, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.75", 0.94" and 0.83" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded at Karwar and heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona, Nizamabad and Hyderabad report 0.18" 0.35" and 0.10" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in Hyderabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at most stations. Night temperature was lower than usual at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the Bay of Bengal continues to affect the weather in the Central Provinces and an area of low pressure exists over the north-east of that province. The monsoon has given nearly general rain in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the south-east Punjab and on he Coromandel coast while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar and south Rajputana. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.30" at Jubbulpore, 1.04" at Hoshangabad and 1.50" at Cawnpore. Day temperature was below normal in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in the Bombay Deccan, Central India West and east Rajputana

India Telegraphic Summary for he 3rd September 1922.

The disturbance in the north of the Bay is developing into a storm. It has given widespread rain in Burma and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Chota-Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the east Punjab, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria-Point, Rangoon one inch; Tavoy, Moulmein two; Kyaukpyu, Akyab four; Lashio, Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar, Shillong two; Chittagong one; Purnea, Gorakhpur one and a half; Lucknow, Mount-Abu, Sutna, Jubbulpore one; Pachmarhi, Pendra one and a half; Chanda four; Karwar, Mercara one and a half; Mangalore, Cuddalore Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF SEPT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 hours.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall, Departure 1st June to date.
PRESIDENCY—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. 3rd	100.1	86.0	60	0	0	—0.01
Jask	81.4	82.0	80	0	0	—0.96
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101 6	82.5	64	0.88		—3.76
Rawalpindi	100.7	81.4	100	13 98		—5.17
Lahore	103 6	83.7	79	5.78		—7.19
Hissar	101.4	81.4	71	3.00		—1.57
Ambala	91.6	6.2	93	0.21	14.19	+4.07
Delhi	90.4	77.4	88	0 42	14.64	—4.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.4	76.9	93	0.05	29.74	+10.34
Mainpuri	87.4	77.3	93	0.34	29.87	+11.97
Jhansi	88.0	78.1	88	1.50	39.70	+18.12
Cawnpore	90.9	76.5	87	0.40	35.34	+6.35
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	99.1	80.6	66	--	9	—2.10
Karachi	88.6	76.0	84	--	1.66	—3.99
Aimer	88 8	76.0	74	--	9.60	—6.33
Jaipur	91.7	6.3	75	--	4.31	—4.45
Kotah	88.4	77.0	79	--	20.96	+0.05
Mount Abu	70.6	64 8	95	0 38	33.94	—15.35
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Wire—						
Bhuj	90.2	76.1	88	--	5.35	—6.64
Dwarka	84.1	77.2	88	0.06	6.01	—6.79
Veraval	91.9	78.0	87	0.04	5.71	—9.78
Rajkot	85.1	73.2	90	0.13	10.96	—10.71
Bhavnagar Para	91 0	75.0	80	--	12.35	—5.96
Surat	83.7	77.3	84	--	31.73	—1.95
Ahmedabad	86 4	79.5	87	0.20	24.49	—0.39
Deesa	87 4	75.2	80	0.02	18.18	—1.70
Neemuch	85.1	72.6	83	--	25.90	+8.11
Indore	93 8	73.2	86	--	20.09	—3.74
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.5	74.5	91	2.30	45.72	+2.30
Saugor	79.4	72.6	96	0.79	35.13	+2.29
Hoshangabad	91.8	73.8	98	1.04	29.70	—7.63
Khandwa	85 4	73.0	80	--	8.94	—12.68
Akola	79.6	73.7	82	0.23	24.27	+1.86
Amraoti	76.4	72.0	87	0.28	20.72	—2.77
Nagpur	80.6	74.0	83	0.31	20.20	—10.31
Chanda	78.9	73.0	95	0 95	39.38	—0.46
Raipur	86.1	74.3	93	0.72	41.27	+3 56
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.8	75.4	86	0.75	63.68	+4.68
Ratnagiri	82.6	70.8	82	0.04	41.23	+6.46
Marmugao	81.3	78.3	95	0.94	83.84	+4.59
Karwar	80.7	74.8	90	0.83	96.23	—4.11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.1	73.2	73	--	8.33	—8.15
Ahmednagar	84.1	68.4	85	0 05	7.81	—4.55
Poona	77.5	68.9	88	0.18	13.34	—3.32
Sholapur	85 8	74.7	71	--	11.55	—3.46
Bijapur	83 2	70.8	79	--	4.70	—3.87
Belgaum	76.8	67.8	86	0.04	35.02	—2 79
Aurangabad	80.1	6-.8	90	0 09	16.52	—1.80
Nizamabad (Indur)	74.7	67.5	86	0.35	18.30	—0.92
Hyderabad	79.5	70.2	92	0.10	13.05	+5.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalaore	80.6	73.1	91	0.74	112.26	+12.66
Calicut	80.3	74.9	93	0.62	94.14	+11.84
Cochin	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colombo	86.6	77.5	84	--	18.81	—3.03
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.8	76.2	90	0.05	18.23	—4.86
Bellary	87.1	72.9	73	0.07	1.38	—5.18
Cuddapah	90.4	78.1	67	0.06	9.96	—3.46
Madras	94.3	76.0	74	0 33	9.51	—1.77
Bangalore	82.3	64.8	88	--	3.85	—4.35
Coimbatore	86.0	72.2	77	--	3.60	—2.72
Trichinopoly	95.6	77.0	67	--	4.61	—2.21
Negapatam	92.2	77.8	78	0.10	8.67	+1.23

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

STATE versus COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

This important question which is being discussed since the last so many years is now apparently approaching its culminating stage. Opinions of different Chambers of Commerce are now before the so-called Railway Advisory Council and will presumably come before the Legislative Assembly this session for their final opinion on the question. Provincial Governments must have also submitted their opinions but we shall not be able to know the trend of these opinions till these papers are placed on the table. Since the question was mooted, there has been a distinct cleavage between English and Indian opinion with regard to the question, the English opinion going in for company management and the Indian opinion going in for State management. There are some exceptions, as for instance Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha who lends the weight of his economic knowledge to company management and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce which has expressed itself in favour of company management. Barring these few exceptions, however, the general rule holds good. Since the publication of the Acworth Committee's report a distinct advance has been made with regard to the original position. All the people including the Government and the English Chambers are now agreed that management by English companies and management by a combination of English and Indian companies are out of question as these were ruled out unanimously by the Railway Committee. There now remain questions: (1) management by Indian companies, and (2) management directly by the State. Even with this changed position Indian opinion is emphatic that the management should be directed by the State and that there should be no compromise allowed with this principle. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has again repeated all its old arguments against State management of railways and has quoted paragraph 268 of the Acworth Committee's report to show how State management has not worked well in different foreign countries. This Chamber has, however, conveniently overlooked paragraphs 232 and 233 of the same report which give a crushing rejoinder to the supporters of company management. Needless to say these paragraphs are from the majority report of the Committee. They emphatically point out that in India company management in the ordinary meaning of the words does not exist and cannot be brought into existence. They point out that the whole reference to foreign countries is irrelevant. It may be that State-ownership in the countries mentioned is a mistake. The majority rightly point out that they were not asked to advise about the past policies of other countries but about the future policy for India under the conditions that we find to-day. The majority which included Sir William Acworth are not tied down to the narrow conventions which blind the vision of the minority and its protagonists but are inspired by a noble and broad vision of a self-governing India. The following two sentences admirably sum up the viewpoint of the majority which is the viewpoint of all sane and patriotic Indians: "Conditions in India being what they are, we have failed to find any solution of the problem submitted to us consistent with the retention of company management. We therefore do not hesitate, though most of us have approached the question with a strong prepossession in favour of private enterprise as a general proposition, to recommend that in India the State should manage directly the railways which it already owns."

The Indian Merchants' Chamber which has submitted a powerful presentment of the whole case in favour of State management of railways demolishes the whole structure raised by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the weight of instances quoted by the minority, of foreign countries where State management was alleged to have failed. The Indian Chamber agrees with the majority report that "approaching the question not as one of national sentiment but purely from the practical point of view we find ourselves in agreement with the almost unanimous opinion of the Indian witnesses and recommend that the undertakings of guaranteed companies as and when the contracts fall in be entrusted to the direct management of the State."

WHICH FORM OF STATE MANAGEMENT?

Supposing the Legislature decides, as we hope it will, in favour of State management of railways the question will immediately affect the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula railways and the Legislature will have to decide how they have to be managed by the State. There are two alternative suggestions: (a) management directly by the State, and (b) management by the State with the help of Boards on the lines of the Port Trust Boards. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is not only against State management but is also against having any compromise in the shape of Boards on the lines of Port Trust Boards. The Bombay Chamber, however, while adhering to their previously expressed opinions have somewhat modified their originally strict position. In the event of political conditions making State management essential they think that it would be best to hand over, as a tentative measure, the management of railway undertakings to a Board of Trustees constituted upon the lines of several bodies controlling the interests of the major ports. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are not afraid of management by the State with the help of bodies created on the lines of Port Trust Boards. These Boards, however, should be composed mainly of businessmen and not merely of Government nominees or Government officials. It would be State management pure and simple, but would obviate the disadvantages of too much centralisation and would provide for a very active voice of the Indian commercial and industrial community in the management of companies and the future progress of Indian railways. We hope it will not be forgotten, however, that the success of State management of railways will depend to a very large extent upon a separate Railway Budget against which the Railway Advisory Council gave their opinion. This question is coming before the Legislative Assembly and it may be hoped that it will decide with the unanimous recommendation of the Acworth Committee in favour of a separate Railway budget.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

The Government is inclined to see red in even the slightest tinge of politics and to bring down to bear all its heavy artillery to exercise the so-called evil. The public of this Presidency is by this time well familiar with the scandalous treatment of Messrs. Godrej, by the Government of Bombay, just because of their handsome contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund though it was specifically restricted to the alleviation of the miseries of the depressed classes and the anti-liquor campaign. None could say that these two objects were in any way subversive or meant to be subversive of the present system of the Government nor could any one with a judicious mind see in such a contribution any seditious proclivities. Not so the Government of Bombay, however, who, it is said, issued a confidential circular and then followed it up by a resolution asking all the Government Departments not to have anything to do with this firm. The questions and answers at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council with regard to this firm and the extremely clumsy and hesitating answers which the Hon. Mr. Lawrence gave reflect no credit upon the Government The Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well in following this answer up by asking what is the policy of the Government regarding the industrialists or commercial men working in politics and whether Government would be justified under any impression of such views held by a person in the industrial line in cutting off their patronage to concerns in which such a person may be interested. The Committee of the Chamber have requested for an explicit expression of the views of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council on this very important question. A doubt may well be expressed, however, as to whether such an expression of opinion will be forthcoming at all for if the Government of Bombay knows anything it is the virtue of silence.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Sept. 2nd.

Total in Sight		562,000
Egyptian Visible Supply		31,000
East Indian ,, ,,		113,000
American ,, ,,		1,679,000
Other ,, ,,		304,000
Total Sales		28,000
East Indian Sales		200
Total Speculation		...
,, Export		...
East Indian Export		...
,, ,, Stock		27,000
,, ,, Forwarded		1,500
,, ,, Actual Export		100
,, ,, Imports		2,000
,, ,, Speculation		...
American Afloat		46,000
East Indian Afloat		8,000
Total Afloat		113,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	12,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Visible at New York Oct.	21 94—51
,, ,, ,, Dec.	x2 20—42
,, ,, ,, Jan.	22 09—55
,, ,, ,, May.	22 16—37
Spot Cotton, at New York	22 25—45
,, ,, at New Orleans	21 75—25
Closes at New Orleans Oct.	21 45—61
,, ,, at New Orleans Jan.	21 60—48
Rio Coffee Office (No. 7 quality)	...
Demand Bills	10
Sterling Cable (central U. S. share)	99 1 4
Do Foreign	69 5 8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 2nd

Treasury 3%	60 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4
,, ,, 2 months hence	35 1/4

Closing Tone of silver:—Little china buying steady.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
,, 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	3
3 p/c since 14th July 1914.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	45
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	44
Australian 62 lbs. Aug. Value	50

Tone :—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	4 117
National	£ 43 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14 1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Sept.-Oct. Value	£ 16 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurgeat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	...
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Value	£ 15 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	...
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£ 8 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Value	£ 17
Linseed, Argentine Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£ 16 3/4
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	63 1/8
Copper Braziers	83
Yellow Metal	6 3/16
Hard Spelter	24 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 86 3/4	Unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 87 1/2	
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100	
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 3/8	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loans)	68 1/4	
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/4	
2 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 117	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct.-Nov	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	6 7/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20

Tone :—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18	C. & F.	Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers 19/7 1/2
Fine White Java	C. & F.	Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers 21/0
Do. Do.	Oct.-Dec.	Sellers 21/1 1/2
Fine White Java	C. & F.	Bombay Oct.-Dec. Sellers 21/9
Fine White Java	C. & F.	Karachi Oct. Dec. Sellers 21/10 1/2

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 4.

New York market was closed on Saturday last. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 489½ and eased to Rs. 486½ on jobbers selling and after small fluctuation the rate ruled Rs. 487 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 487½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 487 and going up to Rs. 489½ closed at Rs. 488. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 487 and going up by a rupee and a half eased to Rs. 483 on general selling, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The volume of trading was small as at present most of the local merchants are busy with their tenders and surveys. While Oomra December-January was Rs. 435 and Bengal December-January was Rs. 358 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday last with very little doing. The tenders for the month are as follow :—

Fine M. G. Oomra September	49.700 Bs. to-day.
Fine M. G. Oomra September	92.500 ,, previous.
Total	1.42.200 Bs.

The Marwari Bazar and the markets at Colaba are closed to-morrow owing to Hindu Holiday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 4th

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	488
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	358
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	436
,, ,,	Sept.	429

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 2nd Sept. 1922

Cotton	1526 Bs.
Wheat	2413 Cwts.
Linseed	1974 ,,
Rape, etc.	6 ,,
Gingellyseed	21 ,,
Poppyseed	57 ,,
Groundnuts	348 ,,
Cottonseed	710 ,,
Rice	1711 ,,
Myrabollams	867 ,,
Cottonseed	1741 ,,
Mowraseed	1204 ,,
Grass	509 ,,
Jowar	277 ,,
Masur	85 ,,
Barley	Nil
Bajra	677 ,,
Coal	762 Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 4th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Basar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	57 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-90	57 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0	10 0 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 2 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	77 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	55 0 0	13 0 0
Teelseed Black	60 0 0	...
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	59 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 10 0
Barley	42 0 0	...
Castorseed	55 11 0	11 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery	35 0 0	5 6 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 9 0
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	8 6 0
Linseed, May	13 14 3
Linseed, Sept.	13 10 6

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	120
Alliance	100	...	Jan-Aug.	7%	190
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	17½%	15
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	40%	1347/8
,, Contributary	126	...	,,	10	370
India	50	100	Jan-July	7½	113
Central	22	50	Feb-Oct.	7½	34 xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,, ,,	as. 6	13/12
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£ 17
Eastern	£5	£10	,,	5	...
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	,,	£ 3	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12 1/2	,,	,,	16%	£ 28/4
Bank of Mavri	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	1 5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	9	2/4½	120
Ahmedabad Pratuij	500	500	,,	11	1 3½	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	8	1/4½	106
Central Provinces	100	100	,,		6%	88 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	,,		2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2½	62
Khulna Bagirhat	100	100	,,		4%	198
Larkhana	100	100	,,		4%	62
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4	7/8%	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2	40
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	6	1/4½	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.		5%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.		11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	8	1/2%	555
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.		...	68

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July		3-10	39
Bamankua	5	...	...		...	4
Central mining	10	...	...	32	1/2½	28
Indian Cement	250	250	...		20	273
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,		10	235
,, Defd	40	40	,,	184	10	1160
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,		6-9-6	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	150	3000
Alliance cotton	100	100	,,	40	320 n
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	71/4
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	8	81/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1040
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1450
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	975
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	15	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	767/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4755
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2140 xd
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	25	260
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	50	470
Currimbhoy	250	250	,,	110	...
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	45	...
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 8	4 12
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	460
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	130
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	130	1220
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	195
Gokak	100	100	,,	30	232/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	205
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	65	592/8 xd
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	410
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	800
Knatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	35	555
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	16/12
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	60	2390
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	3850
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	,,	28	218
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	400
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	700
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4700 n
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	280
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	780 xd
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	610 xd
New City	100	100	,,	100	952 8
Paban	250	250	July-Dec.	90	760
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	942/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	830
Premier	100	100	May	,,	135
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	220
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	290
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	16	130
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	210
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	18,000
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	710
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	130	2475
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	1100
Dividend	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	4800
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1050
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2400

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	,,	6 o/o	130
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	2	785
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	,,	5	116/4
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	30	780

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	122	,,		50	475
B. Burma						
T. Corpo	125	125	,,		25	£492/2
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,		10	135
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15	o/o	1500
Bt. Burma Pet			,,	Mar-Oct.	as 3.	7/10
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs.	41/3%		210
Kemp & Co.	200		July.		26	140
Maroka	100		,,		12	92
New India Insur.	25	250	,,		,,	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April		30%	350
Phillips	40		July		10%	48
Port Canning	1000		Sept		6%	650
Scindia Steam	30	30	,,		,,	7
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept		4 o/o	83/12
Defd	30	30	Sept.		2½	193/12
B. Ord.	75	75	,,		,,	...
B. Def	400	400	,,		,,	...
Tata Oil	100	100	June		,,	37/8
Thacker Co.	94	94	June		,,	198

SLUMP ?

Is it more often mere imagination and less a reality which acts as a drag and blocks business or is it really always the TRADE SLUMP.

Judicious buying eliminates the terror of SLUMPS. Get your money's worth in sound quality.

W. I. T. productions are known the world over for QUALITY and VALUE.

The Western India Tanneries, Ld.,

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHERS AND LEATHERS GOODS.

KRISHNA BUILDING, Hornby Road. POST BOX 408 BOMBAY. Telephone No. 5708.

MONEY AND SHARE-MARKET

Sept. 4.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-14-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92-10-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 91-10-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 92-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling TT 1/3 1/2.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 17/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 5/8.
Tone of exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 365.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 385.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 375.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 165½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 201.
On Shanghai Bank's Selling D D Rs. 271.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 108½.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 347.
London Gold ready sh. 92-5.
London Silver ready d. 35-4.
London Silver forward d. 35-4.
Tone of silver Steady, India sold, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.47½.
French Exchange Frcs. 57.00.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 60.20.
Italian Exchange Liras. 101.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 5800.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent Rs. 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed strong.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1347/8, India 113, Central 34 x.d., Tata Bank 15/12 and Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 3800, Alliance 320n, Apollo 71/4, Birla Mills 82/8, By. Cotton 1040, By. Dyeing 1450, By. Dyeing 1450, Bradbury 975, Century 767/8, Cent. India 4735, Colaba Land 2140 x.d., Coorla 260, Crescent 470, Edw. Sassoon 460, E. D. Sassoon 4/12, Elphinstone 130, Fazulbhoy 1220, Gokak 232/8, Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind. Malwa 592/8 x.d., Jamshed Mfg. 410, Kastoorchand 800 Kilachand 16/12, Kohinoor 2390, Madhavrao Scr. 215, M. Petit 4700 n, Meyer Sassoon 280, Morarji 7000 n, New Great 780 x.d., New City 610 x.d., Pabani 760, Pearls 952/8, Phoenix 830, Premier 135, Planet 220, Shapurji 310, Simplex 710, Standard 2475, Swan 1100, Swadeshi 4800, Tata Mill 1050 and Vishnu Cotton 2480.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 475, B. Burma 492/8, B. Burma N. I. 135, Bt. Burma pet 7/10 B. Tramway 116/4, B. Steam 210, Bundi Cement 39, Ind. Cement 275 Katni Ord 235, Katni Defd 1160, New India 18, Shivrajpur 29, Tata Iron Ord 53/12, Tata Iron Defd 193/12, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 37/8 and Scindia Steam 7.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 25/32
Fcs Demand	368
American Dollars	347
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	271
Japan	165 1/2
Singapore	180 1/2

Market Steady.

KISAN CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, Sept. 1.

Mr. Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda, President-elect of the 2nd Kisan Conference, arrived at Beawar, yesterday evening, with Swami Narsinghdev Saraswati. They were enthusiastically received and carried in procession through the main bazars. The city and the pandal were tastefully decorated with flags and mottos.

Mr. Ghishoodalji Jajodia, president of the Reception Committee welcomed the Kissans in a short speech.

After being formally proposed and seconded, Mr. Sarda rose amidst cries of "jai" and delivered his presidential speech calling on agriculturists to be fearless, and religious, to be Swarajwadis, to form panchayats, and to eradicate the evils of beggary.

The Subjects Committee meets to-day.

Picketing of liquor-shops also begins to-day.

The examination of the members of the Malaya Deputation will be taken up on Monday by the Standing Emigration Committee.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 4.

S S Castalia, Erskin, Liverpool.
S S Merkara, Manley, Karachi.
S S Landross, Overtrum, Cardiff.
S S British Fern, Bude, Abandan.
S S Akita Maru, Kotoru, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4.

S S Ahmedi Cunningham, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nile for New York.
Steamer Warconya for Tuticorin.
Steamer Garana for Rangoon.
Steamer Castilia for Liverpool.

S S Castalia :—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia 6600 tons, Captain R. Erskin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Merkara :—The B I S N Company's steamer Merkara, 2584 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Akita Maru :—The N Y K steamer Akita Maru, 2315 tons, Captain Y Kotoru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi :—The E S N Coy's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, arrived yesterday from Karbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

S S Merkara for Hamburg :—100 bales Sesbi hemp, 20 Z Kaisha Ltd.; 440 bales cotton raw, 20 M A Kaisha; 10 cases Pig bristles, Grimbaly and C. ; 6,000 cwt. mouraseed, Strauss and Co., Ltd.; 5 bales lamb skins, J. S. Narag and Sons; 100 cwt crushed myrobollams, M. A. Kaisha Ltd.; 89 bales cotton, L. Ebrahimji; 60 bales cotton, L. Ebrahimji, 100 cwt myrabollams, A N Shiraji 165 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co. 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.; 110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 600 cwt. musard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Merkara for Antwerf :—7 bales Ind. Cotton, L Ebrahimji 600 cwts crushed bones, The F Ebrahim and Co. Ltd. 200 bales Indian hemp, M Gaurisanker, 100 cwt. niger seed, Volkart Bros., 400 cwt mastard seed, Volkart Bros., 110 bales cotton raw V Visram and Co., 110 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

S S Plassey fo London :—7 bales buffalloly hides tanned, R A alimohmed, 15 bales cow hides taned, R. Allimohamed, ¼ cwt. African Ivory, G H Ramji.

S S Plassey for London :—600 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co., 40 bales Jubbulpore hemp, G. Madanji and Co.; 1 pkge. brassware, Thos. Cook and Son. 32 cases Jubbulpore bristles, J A Begbie and Co., Ltd. 105 cwt. gum ghatty, J K Shah, 321 cwt. Dive Dive seeds, F F Campbell and Co., Ld., 22 bales cow hides tanned, P. Hassam, 8 bales sheep skins tanned, P Hassam, 10 bales goat skins tanned, P. Hassam, 70 bales cow hides tanned, H Noorhahomed and Haji Essa.

S S Plassey for Antwerp :—55 bales Indian cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co., 1000 cwt myrabollams, C. Jivanlal and Co., 4600 cwt. Ind. mowra seed, Ralli Bros.; 224 bales Indian cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Plassey for Marseilles :—400 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 52½ cwt. gum, P. Kooverjee and Co.

S S Rotenfels for Hamburg :—6000 cwt. mowra seed, E D Sassons Co. Ltd.; 24,000 cwt. Mowra seed, Strauss and Co. Ltd; 6,000 cwt. gingelly seed, Strauss and Co. Ltd. 100 bales hemp, D B Khan and Co.

S S Rotenfels for Antwerp :—425 bales Indian hemp, M. Gowrisankar.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool :—25 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Royal Prince for Dunkirk :—110 bales cotton raw (Indian) H M K Kaisha; 220 bales cotton raw (Indian) T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Royal Prince for Havre :—200 cwt, linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

S S Mahoa for Middlesbrow :—450 tons Indian manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Nile for New York :—5 cks. goat skins, Deccan Tdg. Co. Ltd.,

S S Nile for Phidelphia :—26 cks. goat skins, Deccan Tdg. Co. Ltd.; 130 cks. goat skins, Deccan Tdg. Co. Ltd. 189 goats skins, S M H Kadebaksh, 92 cks. goat skins, C J Matten and Co., Ltd. 2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Gykomaru for Kobe :—2000 bales Indian Cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S S Upada from Rangoon via Colombo and Malabar Coast ports. Agents :—B. I S N Co. Ltd. :—117 Robbins Dry ginger, 16 cakes mareiz oil, 9,784 bags cocoanuts, 281 Jothas Cocoanuts 681 jottas coir yarn, 3,715 bdles coir yarn, 1,195 bags C N Oil cake, 191 coils coir rope, 175 jottas Coir rope, 1,644 bdles Coir rope, 2 cases precegoods 905 bags copra, 160 robbins Copra, 3 cases stedroller, 300 barrels C N oils, 20 baskets ginger.

S S Jeddah from Jeddah. Agents The Bombay Persia S N Co, Ltd. and the Arab Steamer Ltd :—1 case specie.

S S Ahamedi from Basrah via Karachi. Agents The Eastern S N Co. Ltd. :—55 cases ghee, 140 cases Tallow, 450 bags barley, 13 bags beans, 1 bag dry curds, 1 bag dry fruits, 120 bags gum, 90 bags Tobbacco, 231 bags Almond, 7 bales carpets, 3 bales carpets, 104 bags raisins, 26 bags poppy seed, 4 cases Attars, 1 bag Attari, 13 bags Pistache, 198 bags almond kernels, 46 bags gum traganath, 21 cases gum traganath, 49 bdles wool, 14 bdles skins, 2 bdles piecegoods, 219 jottas cotton, 12 jottas assafoetida, 54 cases assafoetida, 512 bags dry dates, 26 bdles rosebuds, 7 bdles Zira 18 bags zira, 2350 bags wheat 165 bdles specie.

A Rangoon message of September, 2nd says: Meiktila Division has been abolished and absorbed into Mandalay Division consequent on the formation of the North East Frontier Division, which in addition to Northern and Southern Shan States, includes three districts, hitherto part of Mandalay Division. (A. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.
Poona Races: 1st meeting, 3rd Day.
University Senate Meeting: C. J. Hall, 5-45 p.m.
THURSDAY, Sept. 7.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, Sept. 8.
Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m. (S. T.)

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

P. P. MURYELLO—Govt. Pensioner, H. M. S. Customs (O. Preventive Service), aged 89 years, at his residence at Dadar. Funeral will take place at the Church of Our Lady of Salvacao, Dadar, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Swadesi Fount Nibs.—From M. N. K. Brothers, Paper Merchants, Mysore.

POONA BANDHU SAMAJ.

The social gathering of the Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj will take place on next Saturday at the New Poona College at 3 p.m., Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. Varied and interesting programme has been arranged for the occasion, including sports and dialogues.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The fifth ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, for the City of Bombay, will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), the 6th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the Congress Office.

LECTURE ON HYGIENE.

Professor Gopalji, M.Sc., of Delhi University will speak on "Hygienic Food" at St. Xavier's College, at 2 p.m. on Thursday and on "Personal Hygiene" at the Elphinstone College, at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday.

BOMBAY PATIDARS' MEETING.

A meeting of Patidars residing in Bombay will be held on Wednesday, 6th September, at 6-30 p.m. in Marwadi Vidyalaya to consider the question of presenting an address to Sj. Gopaldas A. Desai on the occasion of his coming visit to Bombay.

PRAJODHDHAR SANSTHA.

A prospectus of this Society states that "this is altogether a new Society based on real Self-Determination. Sahayaks are invited to do the work of filling in the forms or to render such other help as they choose and complete the Matunga Scheme.

Any person can start the scheme at any place by appointing himself or herself the Originating Secretary for the place as provided for in the scheme. Forms and instructions will be supplied by Mr. Keshavlal S. Sangani, Matunga."

SOLICITORS BILL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

At the second annual general meeting of the above Association the following members have been appointed as members of the Managing Committee:—

(President) Mr. Balaram Sambhuram; (Vice-President) Mr. Narotamdas C. Mehta; (Hony. Secretaries); Messrs. Jagmohandas G. Merchant and Mansukhlal H. Shroff; (Treasurer) Mr. Gandulbhai M. Diwan and other non-official members Messrs. Bhagwandas J. Mehta, Chhabildas B. Suteria, Bhaidas R. Master, Chandulal P. Marfatia, Mohanlal N. Mehta, Matubhai G. Doctor and Pranshanker Sambhuram.

LETTER TO C. D. COMMITTEE.

Mr. K. S. Sanghani in course of a letter to Dr. M. A. Ansari, Secretary, A. I. C. C. and other members of the C. D. Inquiry Committee.

The "Bombay Chronicle" repeats to-day what Mr. C. R. Das hath said:—"A day would come when there would be no such thing as Politics in the World. The World's eyes were turned towards India." My scheme in Super-Political Peace Movement; you remember I was fully able to answer satisfactorily all cross questions put to me on the 17th July 1922, in respect of the Scheme. The present Congress Constitution is only an aberration of the 1915 Scheme; yet it has worked wonders. But when the Scheme itself is adopted, the Swaraj is there without a day's delay not only for the Peoples of India but also for all the Peoples of the Whole world. A real Peace Movement knows no conflicts even in the shape of self-sacrifices and self-sufferings of any consequences. The only sacrifice that my scheme requires is that the Congress and other Leaders should selflessly help the peoples to elect Leaders to replace the present Leaders in a perfectly constitutional manner.

JACOB SASSOON MILL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The first annual meetings of the five Co-operative Credit Societies of the above Mills were held at the Mills on Sunday last and were largely attended, approximately 400 members being present.

After the Secretaries had read their reports on the working of the Societies for the year ending 31st March 1922, the reports were adopted and dividends declared.

Mr. Potnis, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, then made an interesting speech exhorting the workmen on the advantages of Co-operative Credit Societies and impressing upon them the benefits to be derived by joining these Societies. He stated that the Mill Agents, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd. were doing a great service for the benefit of their workpeople by starting these Societies and bearing their expenses, also providing reading Rooms and Libraries. He explained that the Agents have under consideration the inauguration of Night Classes (English and Vernacular) Gymnasia and Boarding House Societies in addition to the present Societies, and in conclusion hoped that the workmen would take every advantage of these schemes to improve their Social condition.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NEW FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m., when the degrees of B.Ags., B.Com., B.E. M.B.B.S., B.Sc., B.A., LL.B., and M.A. will be conferred on candidates who have passed the qualifying examinations. Election of four members of the Syndicate for the ensuing year, will then take place.

A proposal to amend regulation 41A of the B.A. Degree regulations in such manner as to provide for the grant of exemption from the optional group to candidates for the Honours Examination who fail in Compulsory English but obtain 40 per cent. of the full marks in the optional group will be considered at the meeting, as also Dr. Accacio G. Viegas' proposal that a new Faculty, to be called the Faculty of Technology, be instituted, and that it should embrace Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Industries, Textile and Tinctorial Chemistry, Dyeing and Bleaching, Leather Manufacture; and that the present Faculty of Science be restricted to Pure Science.

HIGH COURT.

A DOCTOR'S FINE.

SET ASIDE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Vandravan Vallabhji Shah
vs.
The King-Emperor.

Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump, on the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court was heard a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Sessions Judge of Broach, who had fined one Vandravan Vallabhji Shah, Rs. 5 for contempt of Court by turning up 25 minutes late to give evidence.

The petitioner is a first grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Jhanor in the Broach District and has been in the Government service for the last 19 years. The petitioner had received a witness summons from the Sessions Judge's Court at Broach in case No. 15 of 1922, directing him to be present in Court at 12 noon on the 18th May 1922. The petitioner left Jhanor in the early morning for Chamargaum, which is 6 miles distant from Jhanor and which is the nearest Railway Station from Jhanor. There being no pucca road between Jhanor and Chamargaum, he had to pass through a cutcha road which was full of dust by reason whereof his clothes and his body had become dirty. He reached Broach at about 11 a.m. and had to make arrangements for taking a bath and putting on proper dress. The petitioner took his both at an acquaintance's place and took his dinner and dressed himself and went to the Court of the Sessions Judge in obedience of the said witness's summons. He reached that place about 25 minutes late when the Sessions Judge asked him as to why he was late. He stated to him the reasons and regretted the inevitable delay. He also mentioned to the Sessions Judge that in being a little late he had no desire to show discourtesy to the Court. He further said that with the object of facilitating the hearing of the case he accepted the summons while he was on leave and obeyed the same even under the greatest inconvenience. He could not leave the dispensary by a previous night train because his duties as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon required that he should be present as far as possible at his station to attend any urgent or accidental call from the surrounding villages where no medical aid was available.

The Sessions Judge, however, remarked that he wanted to set an example and accordingly be strict and fined the petitioner Rs. 5 for contempt of Court by turning up 25 minutes late to give evidence.

Their Lordships set aside the order made by the Sessions Judge, directing the petitioner to pay a fine of Rs. 5 for contempt of Court, and ordered that the fine if paid to be refunded.

Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the petitioner.

PRESS LEGISLATION.

THE AMENDED REGULATIONS.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay draws this attention of printers, publishers, authors and editors to the provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, 9 and 11-A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as amended up to date.

Section 3 provides as follows:—

"Every book or paper printed within British India shall have printed legibly on it the name of the printer and the place of printing, and (if the book or paper be published) the name of the publisher and the place of publication."

Book.—This includes every volume, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed.

Paper.—This word is used in a fieneral and comprehensive sense to cover all matter printed or lithographed on paper which would not fall under the definition of "book." Leaflets, i.e., matter printed on single leaves, are one important class of publications falling under this head.

If the name of the printer be not printed upon the book or paper, he is liable to the penalties prescribed by section 12 of the Act, and the fact that the name of another person has appeared instead of his own as that of the printer will in no way absolve him from liability to those penalties.

Under section 9 the printer of every book required to send a copy of the book within one month after the issue of the book from the Press to an officer appointed by the Local Governments to receive such copies. The Bombay Government have appointed the Collector of Bombay and the Collector of every district in the mofussil as the officers to receive the books printed within their respective jurisdictions.

Publisher.—The publisher is the person who communicates or distributes or controls the distribution of the book or paper to members of the public. Every book which is not printed for private circulation only is considered to be published. If the author or editor is himself the publisher, his name should be repeated in full in the proper place as that of the publisher.

Place.—The place of printing must be given by naming the press at which the printing is done and the town in which the press is located. The name of the street or locality without the name of the town is not sufficient. In stating the place of publication the name town and the address or place of business of the publisher must be given.

Section 4 provides that every person who keeps, within British India, in his possession any press for the printing of books or papers shall make a declaration, in Bombay City before a Presidency Magistrate or elsewhere before a First Class Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such press is, in the form prescribed in this section.

Section 5 requires that the name of the editor of a newspaper should be printed clearly on each copy of the newspaper. Section 15 penalises any such omission. A minor is precluded from editing a newspaper or making a declaration as the printer or publisher of a newspaper.

"Newspaper" means any printed periodical work containing news or comments on public news.

Section 11-A requires that the printer of a newspaper should deliver to an officer appointed by the Local Government, free of expense, two copies of every issue of the newspaper as soon as it is published. The Bombay Government have appointed the following officers under this section:—

In the Bombay Presidency except Sind—The Oriental Translator to Government, Bombay.

In Sind—The Commissioner in Sind, in the case of newspapers published in English, or in any vernacular except Sindhi.

The Sindhi Translator, in the case of newspapers published in Sindhi.

EXEMPTED PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications have been exempted by the Government of India from the provisions of the Act:—

Acts of the Legislative Councils without notes or commentaries.

Price lists and tradesmen's circulars.

Catalogues of books and other articles, auctioners' notices, and advertisements.

Play bills, comprising advertisements of theatrical and musical entertainments.

Decisions of Courts of law without notes or commentaries.

Petitions and appeals addressd to constituted authority under the provisions of law.

Testimonials of private individuals or public officers.

Annual reports of schools, banks, societies and firms.

Almanacs and Calendars.

Labels affixed to articles of commerce.

Books, maps, sketches, charts, and papers printed or published under orders of Government or for official purposes.

Railway Tickets.

RENT ACTS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when almost the whole time was taken up in the discussion of the proposed amendment to the existing Rent Act.

Mr. P. J. Marzban had moved:—(a) That the Corporation are of opinion that the present arrangement of giving Municipal officers and servants the help of Municipal Solicitors in any Civil or Criminal cases arising during their official duties is unnecessarily expensive. (b) That hereafter the Commissioner will please use his discretion and instead of entrusting Municipal Solicitors with such petty Small Cause Court and Police Court cases, he will only engage a plader or a vakil to defend the Municipal officer or servant in question.

To this Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment. That in view of the fact that the legal expenses of this Municipality have reached a high figure and are expected to rise still higher in future the question be referred to the Election and Procedure Rules Committee to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report upon the most suitable and economical arrangement that should be made for dealing with all legal business of the Municipality.

The amendment was carried.

RENT ACT BILL.

The Corporation then considered the Bill to amend the Rent Act and increase the rent by 33 1/3 per cent.

Dr. A. Viegas moved:

That in view of the proposed amendment of the Rent Acts, the President be requested to represent to Government the desirability of so amending the existing Rent Act as (1) to allow not more than 20 per cent. increase on the rents of 1916, and (2) to extend the operation of the Acts thus amended for a period of 5 years from 1st of September 1925, during which period, it is hoped, adequate housing accommodation will be provided for the middle and poorer classes of the population, especially in the North of the Island. That Government be requested to take all possible measures to expedite the development of the North of the Island and of the suburbs by throwing open, as early as possible, sites for building on terms likely to stimulate the erection of new houses.

Dr. Viegas said the legislation ought to be extended for five years instead of only one because the housing accommodation in the city for the next few years was such as to make the extensions a real and great necessity. Everyone would ask, for whose benefit the Act was going to be introduced and the answer to it was for the benefit of the tenants. The question was whether the special circumstances for which the act was passed were likely to disappear within the short period provided and he would say no to it. He asked whether the Committee set up by Government was for the benefit of house-owners on tenants? He had done his best to secure a copy of the evidence given before the Committee, but he could neither get the evidence, nor the report, nor the recommendations. That was a strange thing. The people wanted to know on what evidence Government were proceeding in the matter, and he had come to the conclusion, from the perusul of the Bill, that the enquiry was one-sided; it was also a hole and corner affair. Why should Government fear a public enquiry and why should the owners only be benefitted by the Bill, for there was nothing which in the Bill benefitted the tenants. He wanted to know whether it was worth while on the pail of Government to come forward with a Bill to give relief to house owner. The rent calculated, on the basis of which the present rates were fixed, were these of January 1916, during the time of war boom and they were not at all low rent, and he wanted to challenge anybody to prove that they were low. People had made money then and they wanted to invested it in house property, as they did not like to invest in Government paper, as if the British lost the war then the "securities would go to dogs". He asked whether by increasing the rents by 33 1/3 per cent Government were going to kill the tenants; after the present act the owners would be bound to take the cue from Government and increase it every year by 33 1/3 per cent. He feared that Government had surrendered themselves entirely into the hands of house-owners. The party of tenants the weaker of the two—was not represented in the matter at all. He thought that the new buildings put up since January 1919 afforded no relief at all to the poorer classes in the city, as they could not get a room for less than Rs. 30 per month. The result was that they were compelled to live in the same old congested houses, which they were occupying before. Beside, the new houses built in the place of old one had displaced a large population and it was impossible for them to get room at a reasonable rent. He thought the rise proposed was very high. The allowance of 10 per cent for repairs was also high, as only one rupee per cent was actually spent for that purpose. If the increase were 20 per cent, he thought, it would somehow conciliate the poor people to their lot. He hoped the Corporation would pass his very reasonable amendment and afford some relief to the poor people in the city by extending the measure for five years instead of only one.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded. The amendment was brought much against his wish and also that of the mover, for the purpose of having a compromise, if he had his wish he would have who for no increase at all, but looking to the present composition of the Corporation they had thought it better to bring an amendment which would be acceptable to all parties. The charge was publicly made that the Corporation consisted of landlords and capitalists, and the present was a chance to the house to refute that charge. This was a proposition which would decide the reputation of the house, and he asked them to look at the question from a broad and not personal point of view. It would require some generosity on their part to pass such a proposition, because it would mean the lessening of their profits. He asked them to refuse the charge that the Corporation was only looking after the interests of the classes, as against those of the masses. By passing the proposition, he hoped, they would be able to repel that charge.

Mr. J. B. Petit: Rabbish!

Continuing said Mr. Nariman he was sorry that Mr. Petit calling it rabbish. It was stated that the war was now over and that there was no justification for the Act. But that was a hollow argument. If they would look at the composition of the Committee, they would find that it consisted if more representatives of landlords than of the masses. He thought it was unfair to put landlords on the Committee, as they were an interested party. He thought that the taking of premium should be made penal, both to the landlord and to the tenants in the interest of both parties.

Dr. R. N. Ranin said they could not contemplate with equanimity the position of the tenants in Bombay when the Rent Act was repeated. There was no room to be, had in Bombay and the landlords were waiting like so many hangry wolves for the public. The speaker then gave an instance of a poor man who was striken down with paralysis and whose landlord was asking for an increase of Rs. 45 over the former rent of Rs. 29 for two dark rooms, which the family were unable to give. The landlord was, however, trying to eject them, at the plea that he required more accommodation for his pesonal use. Such were the landlords!

Sir D. M. Petit asked whether all landlords were like that.

Dr. Ranin said he had heard no complaint against Sir D. M. Petit. He admitted there were respectable men among the landlords. He moved an amendment excluding from the operations of the Act, charitable, trust, and semi-charitable buildings, and also housing societies.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded.

Dr. D. B. Master moved another amendment to the effect that Government be requested that all housing associations or societies, either of a charitable or semi-charitable nature should be exmpted from the Rent Act. He said there were many charitable institutions in which well-to-do people were living although the buildings were primarily intended for the use of poor men. He though that those tenants should be made to pay the increase in the rent.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded, but he moved a rider to the previous amendment which not being accepted by Dr. Master become an amendment:

He moved that the Corporation agreed to the 33 1/3 per cent increase, provided the landlords carried their responsibility as to repairs.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said the Act was a war measure and the war was now over and it should be repealed at once. What basis had Dr. Viegas to say that only 20 per cent. increase should be given to the landlords? It was stated that the proposition was brought forward as a sort of compromise. He asked, were they there for a compromise or for a war. The compromise must be borne out by facts and figures and these had not been brought forward. The speaker then quoted figures to show that wages and the cost of materials had gone up considerably. He asked why of all persons the landlords were blamed for an increase in the rent? What had the doctors done in regard to their fees. What were their fees before the war, during the influenza, and after the war?

Dr. Nariman said they were same.

Dr. Cursetji said it was all a question of supply and demand.

Mr. Dabholker asked why the landlords were not allowed that latitude. Some doctors were charging Rs. 2 before the war but the same men were now charging the fees of a London M.D. Dr. Viegas had shed crocodile tears for the poor and the middle classes. Why had he not said that the richer classes should be exempted from the operation of the Act? Coming to the lawyers the speaker asked whether there was a scale of fees for the Police Court and whether they had not been increased since the war. The Government knew that the costs of living has gone up 100 per cent. and they were trying to squeeze the landlords and please the tenants. But Government had pleased none by their action. What had the Government themselves done? They had increased the telegram and postal charges and also taxation all round. If Government had done that, did they think that only an increase of 23 uer cent. over the rate of 1916 was enough for them. The Rent Act had made the tenants owners of the houses and not the landlord. Let them look at the case of poor Dhanjibhoy Bamanji who was denied the use of his own house, when he wanted it, because of the Rent Act! Let them look at the case of the Orient Club which was not given possession of its own promises bf the Judge! "The Chronicle" had said that whenever 10 per cent. was given it was not utilised by the landlords for repairs and that according to English law it should be made incumbent on all landlords to make the repairs. They did not require the advice of "The Chronicle" for the owners knew that a stich in time saved nine. In England it was a purely war measure and it should have been done away within Bombay also. He moved an amendment that the whole question should be referred to a committee consisting of twenty members.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla also seconded.

At this stage the debate was adjourned to Thursday next.

LATE SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bhatia Maternity Infant Welfare and Nursing Service, Bombay, a public meeting of the Bhatia ladies of Bombay was held on Wednesday the 30th of August, to express their feeling of deep sorrow caused by the death of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsey Thakkar.

Mrs. Thakkar in commencing the proceedings of the meeting expressed her deep sense of heartfelt sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of the late Sir Vithaldas who was practically the life and soul of the Bhatia Maternity, Infant Welfare and Nursing Service, which, with the help of Seth Mulraj Khatau, he had enabled Mr. G. K. Devadhar to start on a solid scale through the Poona Seva Sadan Society. She dwelt upon the numerous charities Sir Vithaldas had so generously conferred on several public institutions, the chief among them being the Indian Women's University, the Poona Seva Sadan, the Social Service League and the Vanita Visram of Bombay.

Mrs. Hirabai Harjivan Liladhar and Mrs. Janakibai Bhat also spoke.

Mrs. Thakkar then moved a resolution expressing their sense of deep and heartfelt sorrow for the sad and sudden demise of Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

CAUSING HURT TO LADY.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Miss Dinbai Merwanji Hakimji charged George Henry Baker, Government Inspector of Boiler Factories and Smoke Nuisance, with insult and voluntarily causing hurt.

Messrs. Sorab P. Kapadia and Bomanshaw H. Daroowalla, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. St. John, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused was a tenant of the complainant's father. Ever since his arrival in the house as a tenant, he had proved a great nuisance to her father and the members of his family. The accused had twice charged her sister and mother on frivolous complaints and on both those occasions they were acquitted by the Court. On the 11th July, at about 2 p.m. a bullock cart carrying *chunam* tnd sand for the complainant's garden came in. The accused, who had left his motor-car in the garden, was asked to remove it and on refusing to do so, the cart driver unloaded his cart in front of the accused's car. The accused, then, attempted to assault the cart-driver and tied the bullock to a tree in a manner so as to cause it great pain. The complainant remonstrated with the accused for harassing her cart-driver, and when she attempted to release the bullock, the accused struck her on the hand, broke her bangle and caused seven nail scratches on her hand. He, then, abused her in a foul language and spat at her.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused was that the accused was subjected to petty annoyances by the landlord and the members of his family, who wanted the accused to vacate. The accused stated that the complainant received the above injuries by striking her hand against his servant, who was hoding the cartman and who had come out to assist him in taking him to the Police Station. The accused admitted having spat at and insulted the complanant, as the latter falsely charged him with having touched her body in an objectionable manner and having called him a "soor" and a "loafer".

After the evidence had been recorded, the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

13 MONTHS FOR HOUSE BREAKING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Meckonna charged one Daarat Gangaram, a Hindoo Youth with three previous convictions with house-breaking by night and theft in respect of property amounting to Rs. 266 between the 20th and 21st of August last, belonging to Mr. D. F. Cooper, the complainant.

Mr. Dhanjibhoy Framji Cooper, a Mill Stores Supplier said he had his godown at 79 Homji Street. On the night between the 20th and 21st August last his godown was broken into and property amounting to about Rs. 270 stolen. The police, however, recovered some of the property. The locks of the godown had been broken open by the thieves. The Police had arrested the accused, when he went to the Police Station where he identified some of his property.

Raoji Yashwant, P. C. 1246 "A" said he arrested the accused at 5 a.m. on the 21st August last. The accused was dressed in his evening suit. Witness searched the accused, on suspicion, and found the property on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. He passed that heavy sentence in view of the numerous cases of burglary now going on in the Fort which ought to be stopped with a stern hand.

CHARGED WITH HOUSE BREAKING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Meckenna charged (1) Govind Narayan; 2) Bhagwandas Kisanlal and (3) Ahmed Ismail with house-breaking by night and theft in respect of property Rs. 74 belonging to Kannappa Luxman, the complainant an the 19th of August last.

Inspector Klien prosecuted.

Kannappa Luxman said he had a *bidi* shop at Mint Road On the night between the 18th and 19th August last his shop was broken into and property worth about 75 stolen. The lock on the door had been broken. On the morning of the 18th instant about 5-30 he heard a noise and went to his shop. He was asleep on the passage. The accused Nos 2 and 3 challenged him as witness went to the door of the shop.

Accused No. 1 had two previous convictions; accused No. 2 had nine previous convictions and accused No. 3 had two convictions.

His Worship committeed all the accused to the ensuing Criminal Sessions to take their trial there.

A STRIKER CHARGED.

At the Esplande Police Court before Mr B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Naden charged one Baptist Fernandez, a striker belonging to the Indian Hotels Company, Ltd., with having refused to give his name and address when required by the Inspector on the 2nd instant.

Mr. Pais pleader defended the accused.

His Worship ordered the accused to be bailed out in the sum of Rs. 50 and one surety of the like amount. He was, further asked to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charge of criminal trespass. The case in question comes off to-day at the Esplanade police court.

TAJ STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

On Monday morning the Strikers went to mass. In the evening at about 5 p.m. they met as usual at Wellington Mews recited the Rosary, the Litany of the B. V. Mary and offered prayers to the Special Saints of the Servants of the Taj and the Green's. They next discussed some more portions of Pope Leo. XIII's Encyclical **Rerum Novarum** and the article in the Catholic Encyclopedia by Dr. J. A. Ryan, Professor of Moral Theology at St. Paul's Seminary U. S. A. on the moral aspects of Labour Unions, the justification for a strike, and the question of sympathetic strike which occurs when labourers who have no personal grievance quit work inorder to aid their fellows. These principles they applied to their own strike and found that what they have done is the correct procedure to force the management (1) to keep to their pledge of November, 1916, not to charge breakages to them; (2) to the arrangement of May last agreed to by both the parties i.e. the shift system by which every servant to save the Company loss and to protect his own fellow workers who were to be sent away, agreed to work only 15 days in a month by turn and to receive half his monthly wages; and (3) not to reduce further their pay. The meeting looked like a Catholic Social Study Club. The strikers next marched to the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus and dispersed to meet in Court to-day at 11-30 a.m.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(Wednesday, 6th September, 1922.)

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6½ furlongs.

(Terms for Arab Ponies III Division.)

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Hatchel 9-6, Alder 9-4, Ajeel 9-4, Toonah 9-4, Frosty Face 9-4, Red Silk 9-0, Arbeed 9-0, Revenue 9-0, Overland 9-0, Baktavar 9-0, Obizeel 9-0, Amirjung 9-0, Senior 9-0, History 9-0, Buchefelos 9-0, Salute 9-0, Talal 9-0, Nanak 9-0, Narin 9-0, Hernait 9-0, The Druid 8-10, Gunrunner 8-10, Hadid 8-10, Sikher 8-10, Resolute 8-10, Dohan 8-10, Kletitor 8-10, Bayrukdar 8-10, Jodha 8-10, Dhan 8-10, Once Again 8-6, Pride of Basra 8-6, Lord Durham 8-6, Plassey 8-6, Hilal 8-6, Aris 8-8, Kampala 8-6, Mabdia 8-6, Artisan 7-12.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Terms for Arab Ponies.)

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Andolis 9-10, Dartmoor 9-10, Waterloo 9-6, Analza 9-5, Tit Bits 9-5, Kooleb 8-11, Latiff 8-9, Towfik 8-9, Trade Mark 8-8, March Along 8-5, Cummer 8-5, Vernon 8-5, Amin 8-5, Centry 8-0, Dublin 8-1, Summerton 8-1, Khailan 8-1, Sammy 8-1, Scotchpine 8-1, Fareek 7-11, Ferry Boat 7-11, Hatchel 7-11, Nevermind 7-11, All Clear 7-11, Arthur 7-11, Honeysuckle 7-3, Karam 7-3, White Rose 7-3, Beadmaker 7-3, Nasaralla 7-3, Vagrant 6-13.

THE LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2¾ miles.

(Handicap for Horses.)

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Reigning Star 12-7, Traveller 12-3, Tugboat 12-2, Truncheon 12-0, What Next 11-8, Lesto 11-8, Red Turk 11-5, Prim 10-4, Corkscrew 10-4, Johnson 10-2, Elham Valley 10-2, Shernette 9-12, Carbide 9-7.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses II Division.)

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Cresset 9-4, Zea 9-2, Summer's Joy 9-0, The Lark 9-0, Tarvie 8-13, Divide 8-12, Quite Dark 8-12, The Count 8-11, Lemoine 8-10, Whit Week 8-9, Southern Beauty 8-9, Cally 8-8, Verna 8-7, Flight Errant 8-6, Magical 8-5, Allensmore 8-5, Vale of York 8-4, Lower True 8-2, Mimi 8-2, Whispering 8-2, Moseley 8-1, Atrocity 8-1, Murmansk 8-0, Traceable 8-0, Chummy 8-0, Dayspring 7-13, Belle Voyageuse II 7-12, Sunstroke 7-12, Golden Treasury 7-11, Cracknel 7-9, Eagleswell 7-8, Dialect 7-8, Old Sport 7-5, Grande Place 7-0, Miserable 7-0.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Handicap for Horses III Division.)

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Paragua 9-8, Bridgend 9-8, Reciprocity 9-7, Millmount 9-3, Undies 9-0, Lady Cleopatra 8-13, Roi Grison 8-12, Eccleston 8-11, Perfect Day 8-11, Royal Jewel 8-8, Box O' Tricks 8-8, Dori 8-7, Old Chris 8-5, Thunder 8-4, Prime Boy 8-3, Charles William 8-0, My Patsey 7-13, Elsewise 7-9, Crab Apple 7-8, Marby 7-8, Vlinger 7-5, Zanzibar 7-5, O. C. Honeymoon 7-4, Lord Jim 7-3, Lady Rita 7-2, Come On 7-0, Rueful 6-12.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(Handicap for Arabs II Division.)

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

Karikata 9-4, Shahzada 9-2, Kusra 9-2, Hakum 8-13, Shums 8-13, Winning Post 8-10, Black Ivory 8-7, Lamington 8-6, Malta 8-5, Arvil 8-2, Cummer 8-1, Ishallah 8-0, Dunbar 7-13, Latif 7-13, Taj 7-12, Apollo 7-12, Peninsula 7-12, Brindisi 7-12, Hero 7-11, Dowlat 7-11, Cairo 7-10, Leopold 7-10, All Clear 7-8, Reeman 7-6, Ayr Laddie 7-6, Vernon 7-6, Honey 7-4.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses I Division.)

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000.

Galway Gate 9-12, Goldgainer 9-1, Owen Roe 9-0, Quarryman 8-13, Verge 8-13, Plymouth Rock 8-12, Noutbutweel 8-10, Mist 8-4, Fretwork 8-3, Brixworth 8-0, Kilrea 7-12, Arclight 7-12, Dorania 7-6, Vallance 7-6, Belvedere 7-4, Resilience 7-4.

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses 3 Years Old Only.)

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Flaming Orb 9-4, Brixworth 9-4, Outram's Fancy 9-4, Nicety 9-0, Volsure 8-13, Footpedal 8-10, Joy Girl 8-6, Chinese White 8-6, Whispering 8-5, Czarda 8-3, Linasharragh 8-0, Eagle's Way 8-0, Ceremony 7-7, Floral Fete 6-11, Crab Apple 6-10, Lady Loo 6-8, Unruly 6-6.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Handicap for Horses III Division.)

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Rosey Tread 9-8, Mametz 9-7, Blackwater 9-4, Ragazzo 9-4, Elphene 9-2, Heir-at-Law 9-1, Stellite 9-0, Beggar Prince 8-13, Bathurst 8-12, Olivine 8-11, Knight of Clonmel 8-10, Wolfram 8-6, Curator 8-5, Mirabelle 8-5, Pilgrim's Pass 8-2, Desert Gold 8-0, First Grade 7-13, The Minx 7-13, Overseas 7-12, Kintail 7-8, Another Night 7-5, Balline 7-5, Caterham Valley 7-4, Presteau 7-3, Tasty 7-0, Leicester Square 6-12, Oxeroft 6-12.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU QUADRANGULAR TEAM.

The Selection Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana met yesterday and the following team has been selected to represent the Hindus in the forthcoming Quadrangular Tournament at Poona.

THE SELECTED TEAM.

(1) S. M. Dalvi (Captain); (2) M. H. Chaudarana; (3) C. K. Naidu; (4) D. B. Deodhar; (5) P. Vithal; (6) J. G. Naole; (7) S. M. Joshi; (8) S. Errum; (9) L. P. Jai; (10) P. Shivram; and (11) V. A. Dalvi.

Reserves:—(1) K. N. Sudame; (2) C. L. Naidu; (3) C. H. Chandarana.

Scorer:—R. V. Palekar.

On the Esplanade ground on Saturday, a friendly match was played between the G. I. P. Ry. Club and Lusitanians Sporting Club. The result was a win for G. I. P. Ry. by 48 runs.

G. I. P. Ry.	66 runs.
L. S. Club	18 runs.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India resolutions were adopted that the Commander-in-Chief of Armies in India be asked under what order or ruling (a) men of the St. John Ambulance Brigade (overseas) military contingent who served for periods varying from six months to six years with the Mesopotamian, African and Egyptian forces and (b) men who served on railways in Africa and Mesopotamia have been debarred receipt of war bonds and "army occupation" pay granted to all men ho served during the great war with the armies of occupation.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 5, 1922.

TRUE BASIS OF CO-OPERATION.

In a recent issue of the "Spectator" there appears a letter on the subject of "an Anglo-Indian Entente." What exactly is meant by this too familiar phrase is that "some social club and centre where Indians and British could meet" should be established in London, to lay the foundations of "that co-operation which is essential to both English and Indians if we are to continue to live in amity both during and after the change." Among the promoters of this old idea in a new shape are such eminent friends of India as Lord Ronaldshay—who, it will be remembered, flung a Parthian shot at India and Indians after he had got past the Indian shores—Mr. Lionel Curtis, Sir Thomas Bennett, M.P.—described as "the proprietor of the 'Times of India'"—Sir William Meyer, Lady Emily Lutyens and Sir Krishna Gupta. "As India becomes self-governing," they complacently persuade themselves, "the relations between Indians and British are undergoing rapid change. This change involves difficulties and the most serious facing both races is *the social difficulty*" (our italics). At a meeting held "by a group of British and Indians", prominent among whom were the above-named, in Committee-room 5 of the House of Commons, we are told, "those present, British and Indian, were undoubtedly of the opinion that the moment was ripe for establishing some sort of clearing house, with possibly club-rooms attached, where all Indian visitors to Great Britain would be made welcome and put in touch with all those interested in India." Truly, an excellent scheme.

But the good souls, who met in the Committee-room of the House of Commons, overlooked that there was one principal factor to mar the success of their pet scheme—and that is politics, and, like the well-meaning people they are, they would eschew politics altogether. The motive which impels them to do so is the success of the English-speaking Union "in making the British and American peoples better known to one another." The success, real or supposed, of the English-speaking Union is not due, either directly or indirectly, to the removal of any social difficulties. Social or racial difficulties are, at the worst, matters of secondary importance. The one stupendous obstacle to good understanding is political. Once the political obstacle is removed, the other difficulties will be found to be merely temporary. In this connection, we notice that the preliminary manifesto of a new association, called the Indo-British Empire League, the object of which is the promotion of better relations between Indians and Englishmen has just been published in Calcutta Indians no longer labour under the delusion that the multiplication of Willingdon Sports Clubs all over India and England will make for harmony or good-fellowship between Indians and British. The so-called "colour prejudice," which is alleged to be very strong in Anglo-Saxon communities, is a mere accretion, and would disappear in the wake of the political emancipation of India. All the talk about co-operation, social amity, equality and partnership in the Empire, without the reality of self-government in India, is bunkum, because the Junker mentality asserts itself in spite of all attempts at the patronising of Indians by Anglo-Indians.

The old shibboleths about India's partnership in a British Commonwealth of Nations have been exploded, and Indians have learnt that East and West can never pursue the same path, can never have common interests until Englishmen cease to claim mastery in India. The time has come, therefore, for facing the reality that India can never be held in perpetual bondage to British Imperialism, but that sooner or later—much sooner than is anticipated—Britain has to extinguish the pretence of her "trusteeship" and leave India to manage her household according to her own convenience. The attempt of "a group of British and Indians" to weld together "Moderate British and Indian opinion" into a homogeneous one by such exploded devices as social intercourse puts us in mind of the efforts of the Three Tailors of Tooley Street. Despite all the professions gradually to fit Indians for responsible government, Indians have learnt that Mahatma Gandhi is their true and unerring guide, and that by following his teachings alone—and not under British tutelage as defined by Mr. Lloyd George—will they reach their goal. Though Mahatma has been put in prison, it has not weakened their determination to achieve Swaraj and Imperial swash-bucklers like the Premier have merely steeled the hearts of Indians in the pursuit of their goal. The ante-diluvian methods of the Ronaldshays will not bar the tide of Indian Nationalism, but may add to the volume of suspicion that prevails in India, despite the lip service that is paid to the doctrine of co-operation. The true basis of co-operation is the establishment of a relation of mutual equality, when the Indian becomes master in his own country in the same manner as the Englishman is in his own.

TRAMWAY DIRECTORATE AND TRAMWAY UNION.

The attitude of the Tramway Directorate towards the Tramway Union helps to bring home to the public the growing obscurantism of Capital in Bombay. Everywhere since the war, an attempt is being made to promote an *entente cordiale* between Capital and Labour, so that, by a harmonious adjustment of each other's interests, the world may be made happier for all. Whether the attempt has proved a success is another matter. But we must look to the spirit that is abroad to-day, and consider whether the attitude of the Tramway Directorate is at all reasonable. From the correspondence that we have published on the subject, it is obvious that the Directorate, far from being progressive in its outlook, has grown more reactionary, and the public cannot but infer from this that the Directorate wants to exploit a public utility service for selfish ends, without showing adequate regard either to the convenience of the public or the welfare of the men who, by their labour, help the Company in securing handsome returns on its capital. The Directorate is willing to allow the organization of the men under its own supervision, but will not, it seems, permit their developing an *esprit d'corps* among themselves, independently of the Company's tutelage. The reason is quite obvious. If the men form a union under the Company's officers, they can always be made to remain subservient to the Company and it is easy to prevent them, in subtle ways, from agitating for fair dealing or asking for a living wage; the men will then, in short, remain wage-slaves to the Company. The present constitution of the Tramway Union, whatever its shortcomings, is an effective means of making the Directorate understand that the Union is a force and has to be reckoned with any day. The Directorate's unreasoning opposition to its present constitution, on puerile grounds, such as the presence of a few outsiders among the office bearers of the Union, has produced much discontent among the men, and if the public are not yet faced to-day with a serious strike of the Tramway employees, they owe it mainly to the sense of responsibility of the "outsiders," who hold positions of great trust in the Union. The public must be aware that it is due to the restraint, which Mr. Tairsee, President of the Union, has exercised on the men, that they have not yet gone on a strike, though by an overwhelming majority they have balloted for one. The Directorate may, in its ignorance of the psychology of men, treat the ballot as bluff; but the public have a better sense of appreciation and know what it means.

In the meantime it is interesting to note that a counter-organization to be known as "Co-operative Union" is being bolstered up by a few highly paid employees, it seems to us, at the instance of the Directorate. But the organization is tainted at its very inception, and the methods to which resort has been made for canvassing support have damned it at the very outset. A circular in three languages has been issued, setting out the details of the semi-official union and a number of signatures has been appended to it. From information which has been placed before us, it is obvious that most of the signatories were never consulted or that their signatures have been appended inspite of their express refusal. Some of the clerks at the Company's headquarters, whose names are prominently displayed, seem to disapprove entirely of the proposed union, and we are told that when the printed circular was sent to them, they actually returned it, without signifying their wish to join it. Most of the men see through the game that is afoot and are naturally anxious to bring matters to a speedy issue by declaring a strike. But Mr. Tairsee, who still hopes that the situation has not developed into a total *impasse* and that it is possible, by further parley with the Company, to effect an amicable settlement, has prevented the men from putting their decision into effect. Otherwise, between the obstinacy of the Directorate and the impatience of the men, the public of Bombay, the majority of whom cannot afford the luxury of motor-cars and tikka-gharries, might have found themselves ere now under the painful necessity of having to tramp the streets through ankle-deep of mud and water. The Company's Directorate does not seem to feel even the moral responsibility for all the inconvenience that may be caused by its inexcusable obstinacy to a long suffering public, and hardly any redress can be looked for from a Municipal Corporation, many of whose members are interested in the Company either as shareholders or as beneficiaries. The public will do well to remember this, since it helps them to fix responsibility in the proper quarter. It is amazing that the Directorate should, in this twentieth century, exhibit such blind irrational opposition to the natural evolution of Labour and, by throwing impediments, help to divert Labour discontent to unhealthy channels. In fact, what the Directorate is aiming at is to smash the Tramway Union by vicarious means, by seeking to eliminate the healthy influence of disinterested and responsible outsiders. It does not speak for the sanity of the Directorate, and we think the sooner the latter abandons its futile and provocative policy, the better will it be for both the men and the Company. As it is, by resisting the just claim of the existing Union, and by helping to bolster up another, under its own auspices, the Company is creating a sense of indiscipline among the men and placing a premium on toadyism, which in the end will not leave its own interests unaffected.

Notes of the Day

The Kemalist Offensive.

It was not to be expected that the Greeks would admit defeat at the hands of the Kemalists. But that Reuter should second Athens and belittle the importance of the Kemalist offensive is a piece of anti-Turkish propaganda, in keeping with the policy of the British Foreign Office. While accomplished facts have been acknowledged, somewhat reluctantly and belatedly, an attempt has been made to minimise the success of the Kemalist forces. The object of such propaganda may not be quite obvious to unsuspecting people. The significance of such propaganda, it need hardly be said, is to hearten the Greeks and their friends—British and otherwise—and keep up their spirits, and at the same time to produce a certain amount of pessimism among the supporters of the Kemalists. Such stale propaganda, however, has failed in its object, so far as the friends of Turkish Nationalism are concerned. We have abundant testimony, from eye-witnesses of the Nationalist situation, to the preparedness of the Kemalist forces and the determination of the Turks to resist the imposition of the foreign yoke on Turkey. It may not be known generally—and British propagandists are responsible for concealing the truth about Constantinople—that the Sultan and his Government are virtual prisoners, and, since the Treaty of Sevres, the whole of Turkey, save the "imprisoned Sultan and his Government," has been united under Mustafa Kemal, with one object and that is to maintain at all costs the integrity of Turkey or perish in the attempt.

Encouraging News.

The Kemalists who were condemned and outlawed for high treason in the Sultan's name but at the dictation of the Allied High Commissioners, derive special strength from the support of their fellow-citizens of the Empire and to-day are in a considerably stronger position to resist every attempt to drive Turkey out of Europe, than they were in the beginning. Since then alliances have been made—first with Soviet Russia and then with France and Italy—and international recognition obtained for the Angora Government. With the strength that comes of effective organization and equipment, rendered possible by the sacrifices of the gallant Turks and the assistance given by friendly Powers, especially the Bolsheviks and France, the morale of the Kemalist forces has improved. It may confidently be expected that the Kemalists, whose "foreign policy is not prompted by any aggressive designs" and whose efforts are primarily directed at the defence and vindication of the legitimate rights of the Turks and ensuring their national existence, will achieve before long complete success and vindicate the honour of Islam. We hope the Indian Mussulmans are not so gullible as to swallow the tales of anti-Turk propagandists but will put every ounce of their effort on the side of the Kemalists and share in the glorious victory that awaits Islam. The Kemalists have already captured two important junctions between Konia and Ismid and pushed the Greeks back to Ushak on the railway to Smyrna. They have secured other successes as well and it will be gratifying to note that they are well-prepared to hold not only all their possession, but also extend their sphere over the whole of Asia Minor. The latest news is most encouraging. An Angora communique mentions the total destruction of the Greek Northern Army, the routing of the Southern Army, and the capture of large number of guns and other war material. And Reuter's admission that "uneasiness prevails owing to the laconic and infrequent Greek communiques" is extremely significant. The reported attempt of "Tino" to summon a Greek "war council", and the feeling in Athens that changes in the Ministry are inevitable, all point in the same direction, namely, that the Kemalists have scored a victory of the greatest consequence. The reportal arrival of the British warship "Iron Duke" in the Aegean Sea, gives rise to speculation about British attitude and we want to know what the object of the movement is. Will the Government of India issue an authoritative statement and set all doubts at rest?

The Reparations Crisis and After.

By the decision of the Reparations Commission, an immediate European crisis has been averted. Whatever the effect of such success on the general European situation, including Germany, it cannot be regarded as anything better than a piece of patch-work. Apparently M. Poincare realises it and the "Allied and Associated Powers" too. The insistence of the French Cabinet "on a meeting at the soonest possible moment of a conference of all the Allies to consider the whole question of inter-Allied Debts and Reparations" proves that no European nation feels a sense of security at the present moment. While M. Poincare has vindicated his own *amour propre*, the Allies feel that they are sitting on the top of a surcharged volcano and that self-interest demands that they should get out of their uncomfortable position. Mr. Lloyd George is quite willing for a settlement, but will not accept any scheme that may shake his political tenure, and astutely enough, would like to shift the responsibility on to America. It is now pointed out that the British indebtedness to America is on a different footing altogether and that "a general settlement of the debts, if brought about by mutual sacrifices, will be profitable to humanity." British Coalitionism as well as French obstinacy bars the way to a settlement of the issues, which have been rendered on the whole simple enough to be understood even by a tyro in international relations.

Mr. Sastri Unperturbed.

It is now beyond dispute that Mr. Sastri has failed as a "Missionary of Empire." Wherever he has gone in Australia or Canada under the chaperonage of Government officials, he has been listened to, if not with interest, at least with the curiosity that the presence of an Indian amidst a foreign people usually generates. His appeals for equality of citizenship and fairplay for Indians have evoked naught but lip sympathy. It was, however, reserved to British Columbia rudely to shock his—and the Viceroy's—self-complacency, by openly laughing at his mission and flatly turning down his plea. We thank British Columbia for showing to the "Imperial Missionary", that nothing can be gained by mendicancy in this hard exacting work-a-day world of ours. At Ottawa, Mr. Sastri seductively reminded his small audience of the Ottawa *elite* that Canada was once in a position similar to that of India and, therefore, should be sympathetic to India's position and, probably to assure his small crowd that he was politically sane, he denounced Mahatma Gandhi as a "philosophic anarchist." If Mr. Sastri had hoped thereby to flatter the Ottawa Government and forthwith induce a promise of equal treatment for Indian settlers, he must have been sadly disappointed. Canada needs no reminder that she had to pass through a great struggle before she could attain to her present position, and that if she had trusted to glib-tongued hypocrisy, she might have still remained a British Crown Colony or have been swallowed up by the United States. The Ottawa Premier carefully avoided touching on the object of Mr. Sastri's mission and argued to his own satisfaction that Canada was threatened with trouble but not against British institutions or ideals. Many a time has Mr. Sastri been told, in effect, if not directly, that he should go back to India and mind his own business. But the Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri, P. C., continues unperturbed; sustained, no doubt by the soothing reflection that he is doing a service to the Empire by belittling his own country and holding her up to the ridicule of a cynical world.

Arthur Griffith.

Mr. W. P. Ryan pays the following interesting tribute to the late President of the Irish Free State, in a London contemporary:—

"Arthur Griffith gave to Ireland just a quarter of a century of active and devoted service. After some years' work in South Africa he returned in 1898 to his native Dublin, where he had been educated by the Christian Brothers and trained as a compositor. He was soon in the stress of a journalistic career, and his journalism came eventually to make and mould history. The organ was the weekly review, the 'United Irishman', of which, after the early death of his colleague, William Rooney, a young poet and thinker, Arthur Griffith took entire charge. Sometimes he wrote most of the paper himself, though gradually he attracted a host of young writers, some of them, like James Stephens and 'John Eglinton', destined to achieve success in other and wider fields. But the literary features of the 'United Irishman', distinctive as they were, do not furnish its prime appeal to the historian. Even its strong but discriminating advocacy of the intellectual movement of the Gaelic League, which began to revolutionise outlook and inlook with the new century, is secondary or incidental. The political and economic doctrine, enunciated with a force and clarity that recalled Fintan Lalor and John Mitchel, was the guiding and challenging interest. The Irish Party and the upholders of Parliamentarianism generally were powerful, autocratic and reactionary. Arthur Griffith made war on the whole tradition and policy and their consequences. He set himself to develop home-power and confidence in the political sphere, to shift, so to say, the Irish political centre of gravity from Westminster to Ireland, not merely to repudiate but to ignore British claims and rule in the whole country. In a telling series of articles, 'The Resurrection of Hungary', he showed how Austrian Imperialists had been met, and he pointed the moral for Ireland. He emphasised the economic philosophy of Friedrich List—every nation developing its capacities and resources to the utmost, and so rendering itself, as far as possible, independent. For years he was regarded by the Parliamentarian leaders as an obscure and cranky Quixote, and no more."

Journalist and Statesman.

The writer continues.—

"He was more positive and constructive than critical withal. He set before Ireland a spacious and heroic programme. It included the withdrawal of the Irish members from Westminster, the application of the home-working policy of the Gaelic League and the Irish industrial movement to further questions of education and industry, to transit, economics, poor law, afforestation, banking, arbitration and several others, leading up to the scheme of the General Council of County Councils as the nucleus of a national authority which would have the force of an Irish Parliament. It all meant a great self-helping, home-acting, and, incidentally, passive resistance movement: not, however, definitely separatist. He stood for the Renunciation Act of 1783 and the authority of the 'King, Lords and Commons of Ireland.' The whole programme was lucidly and trenchantly presented in 'The Sinn Fein Policy' in 1906. On these lines the Sinn Fein movement, as it had come to be called, had made a measure of progress amongst the young generation. 'Sinn Fein' (Irish of 'Ourselves') meant self-trust, self-development, self-determination. The Sinn Fein National Council and the branches in town and country had sown thought and developed force. A libel action by a country priest, for criticism of his alleged anti-Gaelicism, brought damages, and the end of the 'United Irishman' in 1906; Griffith promptly took the field with a new weekly, 'Sinn Fein.' A couple of years later a Leitrim M. P. became a convert to the policy, but Parliamentarianism triumphed in the resulting by-election. The turn of the tide was still afar. A daily 'Sinn Fein', launched by Griffith and his friends in Dublin, had only a brief career. The majority of the older generation was still hostile or indifferent. Sundry democrats, on the other hand, had reason to believe that on Social and Labour issues the leaders of Sinn Fein were conservative and unfriendly. It was their weakest point. When the war came Griffith stood as insistently as ever for Ireland minding her own business, and was a ruthless critic of militarist pretensions. The militarists tried in vain to suppress him. His trials as an editor were as varied and vivid as those of Connolly. The dreams and spirit of the insurgents of Easter Week, 1916, were foreign to his philosophy; all the same he was arrested and interned, and a similar fate befell him when the 'German Plot' trick was tried in 1917, and again during the Black-and-Tan regime. But by that time the power of the seemingly shy and unassuming Dublin journalist had been felt far and wide. The outcome, however, had its ironic side. The Rising of 1916 had been treated as a Sinn Fein development, and that peaceful, constructive movement and its leader had acquired international fame through a misunderstanding. But the whole chapter and its consequences are a complicated study, too near us to be seen in all their light and shade as yet. How Arthur Griffith came into his own as head of the Irish Free State is a story that needs no telling; we all know the details. It was not surprising to those who had known and worked with him for a generation. It was a fitting outcome of his capacity, individuality and labour. He was a journalist with a savour of literateur and the mind of a statesman. Reminding us sometimes of Thomas Davis, often of John Mitchel, occasionally of Fintan Lalor, he was original as a fighter and a force. And he translated the 'Impossible' into practical politics."

The career of Arthur Griffith, it need hardly be added, has a moral for India.

"INDIANISING THE SERVICES."

"TIMES" CRITICISM OF O'CONNEL CIRCULAR.

BOGEY OF RACIAL ANTIPATHIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 4.

While admitting the apparent impartiality with which the O'Donnell circular sets forth arguments for and against accelerated recruitment of Indians, "The Times" says that it (circular) is wholly wrong in even admitting the possibility of rapid indianisation of the Services, and declares that harm enough has been done already. It says the sharp distinctions between Hindus, Mussulman, Brahmins and non-Brahmins have not been eliminated by temporary fraternisation in national congresses, "The Times" concludes that the trained British official has never been more necessary to Indians than at the present moment, when exceptional opportunity is presented to men of ability and character who love adventure; but the Services, the paper considers, should have the careful and considerate attention of the British Government.

THE "INDIAN STAMPEDE!"

LORD SYDENHAM'S WAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Sept. 4.

Lord Sydenham writes in the "Morning Post" uncompromisingly condemning the "Indian Stampede", of which he declares the "O'Donnell circular is a symptom" and lamenting "amazing spectacle of action by the Indian Government which violently conflicts with the policy laid down by the Prime Minister." Lord Sydenham adds that the circular can only be dealt with by the Imperial Parliament, unless constitutional methods are to be thrown to winds.

LOSS OF "EGYPT."

COURT OF INQUIRY'S DECISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The court of inquiry on the loss of s.s. "Egypt" has suspended the certificate of the master for six months and censured, the Chief Officer. The court finds that the owners failed to ensure compliance with the regulations for discipline.

The court found that there was a failure to discharge duties as regards boat drills for the Lascar crew. Before the ship went to sea the main thing was to see that utmost care was taken that every member of the crew knew his station and duty. The court is of opinion that the P. and O. regulations were not given effect to and the port officials who comanded the officers of the ship were responsible for this neglect of duty.

JEWISH CONGRESS TO BE CALLED IN 1925.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

PRAGUE.—The final sitting of the Central Committee, Zionist Organisation, at Carlsbad, has unanimously passed the resolutions of Chaim Weizmann, President of the Organisation. The resolutions are to the effect that the Central Committee shall assume the rights and duties of the Jewish agency; that a congress shall be called in the spring of 1923; and that support of non—zionist organisations shall be enlisted for the development of Palestine

BRITISH AIR LINES.

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE COMPETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON Sept. 4.

As a result of Sir William Brancker's efforts to eliminate competition between British air lines, three principal aerial transport companies have been assigned exclusive routes to Paris, Brussels and Berlin respectively. The last named route will be a new service calling at Amsterdam, Bremen and Hamburg and is intended to form the first stage of an all British route to India via Vienna and Constantinople.

CABLE ITEMS.

Geneva.—The third General Assembly of the League of Nations opened on Monday morning.

The deaths are announced of the following Mr. Edmund Leighton, the Royal Academy exhibitor every year since 1887: Surgeon Rear-Admiral George Collingwood and Mr. Hertzberg Lawson, an Australian journalist.

DR. ANSARI'S ILLNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 4.

Dr. Ansari returned to-night from Calcutta and was suddenly taken ill with high fever. He intends to leave Delhi for a

AUCTION SALE

ALLIED DEBTS.

POINCARE'S NOTE.

"LACKING IN COURTESY AND DISCRETION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

It is the manner rather than the matter of M. Poincare's Note which is most largely commented upon both in London and Paris. For once the Press of both the Cities strikingly agree declaring that several passages in the Note are bound to arouse British resentment. Unhappy phrases concern the differentiation between the nature of British and American debts which it is thought in London were inserted with a view to conciliating France whatever, favour was recently lost by Britain in American eyes owing to the Balfour Note.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Sunday Times" says M. "Poincare has been at pains to be thoroughly nasty."

The "Daily Chronicle" refers to "Bristling and porcupine-like document."

The "Daily Mail" says "The passage discriminating between the value of British and American help are bound to have chilling effect."

The "Westminster Gazette" says "The Retort is lacking both in courtesy and discretion."

The "Daily Telegraph" says "The Note is welcome but contains passages whose inclusion we regret."

The "Morning Post" harks back to the Balfour Note and says sharp Notes have the trick of provoking sharp replies."

The "Daily News" describes the document as "hardly candid or generous."

"The Times" says "fallacies are obvious, but we deprecate the attempts to dwell on them."

The last named advice at present seems likely to be followed since the semi-official indications suggest Government welcome the broad lines of the statement and are not inclined to allow recriminations on minor points to obscure the main issues. Hitherto official America has been voiceless but correspondents emphasise America will persist in aloofness until the possibility arises of calling a conference at Washington or elsewhere at which she will be the host.

TAMAR SCRATCHED FOR ST LEGER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Tamar was scratched for the St. Leger at twelve thirty to-day.

SUPPRESSION OF PERSIAN PAPERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Tehran, Sept. 4.—Several papers have been suppressed by Government on account of violent anti-British articles.

No action has yet been taken by Government against an attack near Ispahan.

PANIC PREVAILING.

TOWN IN STATE OF SIEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept .4.

The "Tribune" publishes the following account of the riot at Multan from Lala Bodh Raj, Secretary, Multan Congress Committee:—Serious riots broke out at Multan in connection with Moharrum on 3rd September. The town is in a state of siege. Military is patrolling the streets and none is allowed to walk outside after 9 p.m. It is alleged bazars were looted by a Moslem mob and houses raided and plundered. Many shops in the town and outside were burnt to ashes. Incendiarism was resorted to in several places. Hindu temples and dharamsalas were desecrated and burnt. Hindus have been wounded seriously in large numbers. A few of them are reported to have succumbed to their injuries. Several Hindus, ladies and children, are said to be missing. Great panic prevails.

MOHARRAM CELEBRATIONS.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN MULTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The report about serious riot in Multan is confirmed by a Punjab Government communique which states that Government has received information that during Moharram celebrations at Multan there was serious rioting between Hindus and Mahomedans over a Tazia in which several lives were lost and many were injured, the number at present being unknown. Much damage has been done by looting and arson. The Deputy Commissioner reported on the night of 3rd September that the situation was then well in hand owing to the aid of the military who had not been called upon to fire but that there was danger of further trouble last night. A telegram despatched at 10 a.m. on the 4th reported, however, that there has been no further trouble.

COMMUNISTS DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

At a demonstration by youthful Communists who were numerous enough to hold up the traffic, the crowd tried to rescue a man whom the police had arrested. A free fight ensued, the crowd using bottles and banner poles with result, the police had

CO-OPERATION.

GREEKS IN FULL RETREAT.

NORTHERN ARMY COMPLETELY DISPERSED.

PANIC IN GREEK CABINET.

IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF SMYRNA URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Grave dramatic surprises in both the Anatolian battlefields and the political domain of Athens are directly hinted at in the uncontradicted message from Athens speaking of the impending resignation of the Cabinet and the formation of a so-called service Cabinet headed by M. Sterghiades, the Greek Governor of Smyrna. A section of the present Cabinet is credited with favouring the immediate military evacuation of Smyrna and leaving to the Powers the responsibility of protecting the minorities but whether the defeatist spirit is equally rife amongst their colleagues and the population generally seems improbable.

SEVERE SETBACKS.

WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 3.

Paris.—Summing up the results of the big battle in Anatolia, an Angora communique claims that the offensive in the Afion Kara Hissar sector, after having been pressed uninterruptedly for five days, has ended with the defeat of the bulk of the Greek army, which has been split in two.

The Northern army has been completely yesterday and dispersed. The Southern Army has suffered severe setbacks in the Tulubunar sector and is retreating towards Ushak. War material—including one hundred and fifty guns of all calibres—has been captured. Kedoz (?) and Kutayah have been occupied by Turks.

[Kutayah is a town lying 30 miles south-west of Eskishehr.]

THE DECIDING FACTOR

The fall of Eskishehr and Afium Karahissar, the two important railway junctions controlling the road to Smyrna has created panic in the Greek Cabinet. The retreat of Greeks to Ushak and the capture of Kutaia by theKemalists show the further advance of the Angora Army.

EVACUATION OF ESKISHEHR.

RUMOURED CHANGES IN GREEK CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

ATHENS.—The Greek evacuation of Eskishehr is the only official news available up to the present time. Numbers of wounded have arrived and an hospital is promptly being organised. Uneasiness prevails owing to laconic and infrequent Greek communiques.

It is generally felt that most important events are impending and persistent reports are being circulated which prophesy changes in the ministry; nevertheless the general public remains calm and special measures for maintenance of order seem to be unnecessary.

H. M. S. "IRON DUKE" ARRIVES AT SMYRNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

SMYRNA.—The British warship "IRON DUKE" has arrived here, and it is reported that further units are expected.

VENICE CONFERENCE.

ANGLO-FRENCH NOTE TO GREECE AND ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

PARIS.—The French reply to a British Note relative to Venice Conference on the of their goal. The ante-diluvian

French High Commissioner in Constantinople and the Minister in Athens to join in a communication, which is being addressed to the Government of Angora, Athens and Constantinople. It is stated that Britain and France have now agreed to the text of this communication. The "Temps" urges the necessity of Greek evacuation and an Armistice before the Conference assembles.

HEAVY GREEK LOSSES.

COLLAPSE BELIEVED IMMINENT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Turks are still victorious, fighting on a 275 mile front. The Greeks' heavy losses have greatly weakened them and they continue to retreat. It is believed that a collapse is imminent.—*"Statesman" special cable.*

GREEK CENTRE PUSHED BACK.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Greek centre has been pushed back in the direction of Smyrna to Ushak—Toulonbounar.—*"Statesman" special cable.*

PRAYERS FOR TURKISH VICTORY.

The following cable has been received from his Excellency Djelaluddin Arif, Rome:—

Heartiest thanks for cables informing Angora date prayer. Advace towards Ouchak progressing. *Inna Fatahna Laka* Heartiest thanks for Advance towards *Fathan Mobina.*—Djelaluddin Arif.

Moslem brothers are earnestly requested to arrange and observe prayer on the appointed date for sincerely invoking divine blessing for the success of Islam. Moslem sisters should also offer their prayers with pious devotion in their homes.

A SUPPRESSED GERMAN NEWSPAPER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Sept. 4.

Berlin.—It is noteworthy that "Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" which has been suspended by government is owned by Herr Hugo Stinnes and its suspension followed a series of violent articles against the government.

THE "TIMES" AS NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

MR, STRACHEY'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Mr. St. Loe Strachey, writing in the *Spectator*, outlines suggestions which he put forward to Lord Northcliffe, after being asked his advice, for making the *Times* a permanent national institution.

Under Mr. Strachey's suggestions the trustees controlling the paper were to be the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, the Archbishop of canterbudy, the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge Universities and the editor and manager of the "Times". The editor was to be appointed for ten years, and the general aim of the paper was to secure "judicial journalism."—*"Statesman" special cable.* ... ...

DEATH OF DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Sept. 4.

The Duchess of Albany died at Hinteriss sky "by having "to plough the streets through ankle-deep of mud and water.

CENSURE DEBATE.

MR. KALE'S RESOLUTION.

MR. RAZA ALI'S AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

So far two amendments have been tabled to Professor Kale's resolution which will initiate the censure debate on Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the Council of State. These have been sent in by Sardar Jogindra Singha and Syed Raza Ali. The former wants addition of the clause affirming India's determination to attain Swaraj and declaring that the reformed constitution is the law of the land and not an experiment as the Prime Minister seemed to imply. Mr. Raza Ali will also urge declaration of the Council's determination to secure full responsible government for India at the earliest possible moment. Although the agenda put Mr. Kale's resolution for discussion on the 6th, it is understood that Government will suggest its postponement till 7th to which the House is expected to agree. Mr. Sethna who has been time-barred from moving his censure resolution on Premier's speech will propose another resolution instead urging that in view of the serious financial condition of India and consequent necessity for retrenchment in expenditure, the number of members in the Governor's Executive Council should in no province exceed two and that every Governor of a Governor's province should be advised not to appoint more than two ministers to administer transferred subjects. As no member in the Assembly has been able to draw ballot for the discussion on the Premier's speech, Government has with a view to meet the strong desire of the Assembly for an early discussion on it, alloted the 8th September for a full-fledged debate. Discussion in the two Chambers will be held on consecutive days.

ANOTHER "EMPIRE LEAGUE."

WORDS OF COUNSEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The preliminary Manifesto of a new association called the Indo-British Empire League, the object of which is the promotion of better relations between Indians and Britishers has been published. The Manifesto says:—

"After this world devastating war, when the whole world is engaged in repairing its ravages and reconstructing, is it good for India that she should still be found engaged in the vortex of an agitation? The working out of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform is the only sure and steady path that will lead to our salvation. It will thus be evident to all thoughtful minds that without the Britishers' close and cordial co-operation, real progress in India cannot be rapid, steady and continuous."

Further particulars can be had from the Honorary Organiser and General Secretary, Indo-British Empire League, Simla.

LOCAL BOARDS AMENDMENT BILL.

INAMDARS' PROTEST:

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, Sept. 1.

In connection with the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Local Boards the following telegram has been sent to His Excellency the Governor, by the Inamdars' Central Association, Satara:—

"Inamdars' Central Association protests strongly and emphatically against the proposed withdrawal of the Inamdars' constituencies on the Local Boards in the new Bill."

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Bengal, Sept. 1.—Weather continues favourable, winter rice is good and autumn paddy is satisfactory on high lands and fair on low lands. United Provinces (western circle), Aug. 30.—Prospects of sugarcane are good, cotton normal and rice normal.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2

The Calcutta Corporation invites tenders for seven per cent debenture loan of fifty-one lakhs having currency of thirty years from 1st November 1922. Tenders for whole or part of the loan will be received up to 15th instant.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor visited the detention barracks at Poona on Monday morning.

Owing to the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany the fancy dress ball did not take place at Viceregal Lodge yesterday evening. It is understood that His Majesty the King Emperor has ordered court mourning for four weeks.

H. E. Lord Willingdon arrived in Madras from Ootacamund on September 4th, and will not return to Ootacamund till after the close of the Legislative session which commences on September 12th.

Owing to the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany the garden party at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on 5th has been abandoned.

Kavi Narmadas Jayanti is going to be celebrated on the 9th instant at Surat when his oil painting photo will be unveiled by Kavi Nanalal, a leading Gujarati writer.

An independent nationalist club is being have scored a victory of the greatest consequence. The reported arrival of the

AKALI SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS

POLICE ATTACKS ON JATHAS.

PT. MALAVIYA ON THE SPOT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 3.

The Akali situation is growing serious. A systematic struggle is being carried on by Akalis. Every day a Jatha of about one hundred men proceeds towards Guruka-Bagh with a view to reach there. The police pickets prevent them from entering the prohibited area. Akalis are ordered to disperse, but they sit down on the road and begin to sing their holy songs. Consequently, they are removed by police by use of *lathis* and in many cases are dragged out of the road. Akalis still persist in not leaving the road till a large number of them are wounded and in the evening they are removed in lorries specially arranged for by the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. So far about 200 of them have received wounds in the process of dispersal by the police and they are all being attended to medically by the staff employed by the Gurdwara Committee. The enthusiasm among Akalis is on the increase. There are Jathas from different centres and as each of them is eager to have the first chance of defying the police, they are drawn by lot. So far the attitude of these bands has been passive defiance of authority.

PT. MALAVIYA INTERVIEWS A. S. P.

Mr. Smith of the Political Department and Mr. Fobb have also arrived. Pandit Malaviya held a conversation with the latter and urged upon him the necessity for use of minimum force. Although the wounds sustained by Akalis are in some cases serious, so far no death has occurred. Two Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council have also arrived and have proceeded to the scene of occurrence for personal enquiries.

AKALIS CONVICTED OF RIOTING.

SENTENCED 1 YEAR'S R. I. EACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 4.

Mirza Aslam Beg, Magistrate, has pronounced orders in the case of 20 Akalis who assaulted a head constable on August 24th at Guru-ka-bagh convicting them under section 147 I. P. C. (rioting) and sentenced each of the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate also bound the accused to keep the public peace after expiry of their sentences, to furnish security and a bond in the sum of Rs. 200 each or to undergo simple imprisonment for one year more.

SITUATION UNCHANGED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 4.

The Akali situation at Guru-ka-bagh is unchanged. A jatha of over one hundred strong was dispersed by the police at Ramwera Bridge last night.

DEATH OF MAHARAJA SIR PARTAP SINGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Information has reached here of the sudden death from heart failure this morning of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Partap Singh, Regent of Jodhpur. He dropped down suddenly without warning and expired.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The following telegram has been sent by the Viceroy to the Resident at Jodhpur:—Please express to the family of His Highness the Maharaja of Regent of Jodhpur my grief on hearing the sad news of the death of Sir Partap Singh and my sympathy in their bereavement. With the passing of Sir Partap, the British Government lose an old well-tried and loyal friend and the Jodhpur State is severed from one who has laboured unceasingly to promote its interests and advance its welfare.

SERIOUS MOHURRUM RIOT AT MULTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Intimation has been received of serious Mohurrum riot at Multan (Punjab). Some damage has been done to buildings. Particulars are awaited.

GAUHATI JUBILANT O ER KEMALISTS VICTORIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Sept. 4.

The news of recent successes of the Angora *Mujaheddins* was received with universal satisfaction. In response to the appeal of the Gauhati Khilafat Committee Muslims offered special prayer and thanksgiving services yesterday for the final Victory of His Excellency Gazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha during mid-day and evening prayers. The Gauhati Khilafat Committee is making preparations to participate in the universal prayer at 9-24 p.m. on Friday a great success. Throughout the District Notices are being widely circulated to all

eratic and reactionary. Arthur Griffith

THE PROBLEM OF CARDING.

(THROUGH THE KHADDAR INFORMATION BUREAU.)

In many centres, where Pinjaris or the professional carders are not available, and carding is not done by the spinners themselves, the Congress Committees have experienced difficulties in enduring supply of good cotton slivers i.e., punis. In response to a request for advice as to whether it is not desirable for Congress Committees to go in for ginning and carding machines. Sjt. Maganlal Gandhi, Director of the All-India Khadi Vidyalaya, writes under date Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, 22nd August:—

"I have received the copy of a letter from a Congress Committee in which advice is asked for regarding some arrangement for a definite and constant supply of Punis for that district.

There is little doubt that the cheapness of the machine made puni is no less deceiving than the cheapness of the machine made cloth.

Had it not been for our determination against using mill made punis, we would not have succeeded in solving the problem. In Gujarat, we have no difficulty about getting good punis. The old carding bow has been reduced in size and its use is taught to every organiser of spinning. When once they have acquired the habit they do not think it an irksome work. In Baroda over hundred such carders are distributed amongst organizers and private individuals. In several villages, national schools have bought two or three or more such bows for their carding classes and people come and have their cotton carded by the school boys.

The carding done in such a manner is far more superior to what is done by Pinjaris i.e. Professional carders. The villagers who are mostly farmers bring their home grown cotton, ginned at home. Such cotton being in excellent condition, punis made from it are ideal.

There are different sizes of hand bows in use there and in other parts of Gujarat. And people are buying such as would suit their working ability and requirement of production.

The pressed cotton can also be carded to perfection by any of these bows. Such cotton has to be scutched in the beginning by means of a scutching board easily prepared at home. One inch nails driven thoroughly at regular distances in a plank of half an inch thickness and within the length of 9 inches and breadth of 3 inches will make a nice scutch board. The nails are not kept further than half an inch on each side. The cotton howsoever pressed is beautifully opened out by rubbing it against this scutches and then it is easily carded with any of the bows above referred to.

I have seen villagers using thorny branch of cactus which gives fairly nice result as a scutcher. I must here say that baled cotton of good variety needs no such scutching at all.

Professional carders will never work to our satisfaction unless they are supervised by well trained Swadeshi organisers in the art of carding which is fairly easy and takes only three or four weeks to learn so as to compete with a professional carder. To learn to card for individual use is far more easy and can be learnt within a week. The good hand carded punis of good cotton will always cost less than mill made punis of its match. If loose cotton is obtained during the cotton season, much of the difficulty will disappear; the labour of carding will be less and more and better work insured, less wastage suffered and baling charges saved. If seeded cotton is bought in season the price of cotton comes still less. The cotton, hand-ginned, is always cleaner and stronger, is easily carded and yields better yarn. It also gives livelihood to so many more people, say even invalids. The one essential thing in Khadi work is the organiser having a practical knowledge of every detailed process of the Industry.

MACHINE CARDING.

Having dealt with the facilities and advantages of acquiring hand-made punis, I now mention my objections to buying a machine referred to in the letter from K. C. C.

1. It is purely a foreign article and requires specially intelligent workers to run it.
2. Its price is heavy.
3. Its repairs are as expensive and sometimes they take days to effect, and the time thus spent means an additional loss.
4. It is held on expert experience that 50 per cent of the vitality of cotton is lost during the long process of machine carding on account of the terrible beating and heating of the machinery.
5. The most lucrative and vitally essential branch of labour in process of producing pure khadi will be killed by the introduction of the machine."

SURAT MUNICIPAL BOARD.

PROTEST AGAINST SALE OF DEBENTURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Sept. 4.

The Surat Municipal Board of management have decided to sell debentures worth Rs. 49,000 and some valuable open pieces of land to meet huge deficit caused by non-payment of taxes and useless expenditure on primary schools. The people of Surat on last Thursday at a big public meeting protested against this step and intimated to the members of the board their personal liability in case the debentures did not fetch the full value owing to the present state of money market. Public are also warned against payment of deposit money if they intend purchasing, open pieces of land, as sanction of such sale is not likely. Copies of this resolution of protest are sent to all concerned including the Minister for local self-Government.

It has been arranged to hold an open boxing tournament in Karachi on November 8th, 9th and 10th in aid of the local branch of Ex-services Association.

SAVARKAR'S INDOMITABLE SPIRIT.

CONDEMNED FOR WRITING POETRY.

A WELCOME MEETING.

Under the auspices of the National Union and the Bombay Branch of Hind Swarajya Sabha a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to give a reception to Mr. G. D Savarkar who has been lately released from the Sabarmati Jail. Mr. J. Baptista presiding.

Mr. Baptista said Mr. Savarkar could not come to the meeting, as he had been prohibited by his medical advisor. He was sorry for that, but his state of health did not permit of his coming there.

Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta said he had come there to welcome Mr. Savarker, because they were glad that he had returned amongst them safe and sound. But he wanted to say a few words about the treatment of political prisoners by Government. which was typified by the treatment of Savarkar brothers. They had heard of the treatment of Mr. Govindji Vasanji and others prisoners in Visapur and other jails. The 30 lbs. of wheat they had to grind was really grinding down the system which inflicted such horrible treatment on the prisoners. He prayed that Mr. Savarkar would be spared them long for the service of the country.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he was bitterly disappointed not to see Mr. Savarker, but his spirit was amongst them, as it was amongst them for the last 14 years

Dr. M. B. Velker said Mr. Savarkar had become very weak and his pulse was not strong, he was so weak that it was impossible for him to sit for a while without fainting. Before he was sent to jail his weight was 134, but now it was only 98 lbs. Government had not even acknowledged the petition which thousands of persons had signed and sent and he was allowed to rot in the prison. Only six months before he was given grinding work, but his weight at once fell down, and that work was taken away. His only offence was his intense love for his country. His patriotism had sent him to prison for 14 years. His only offence was that he had exposed unconstitutional methods of agitation, but he had informed the Government that his views had changed since the time he was sentenced. But all was to no avail. The same was the condition of Vinayak; his weight has only 102 to 98 lbs. They had reduced Ganesh to his present condition, and were they going to reduce Vinayak also to that miserable state? Vinayak had even completed his term, but he was kept there unjustly and illegally, and he (the speaker) prayed to God that both the brothers might be spared to them for a long time to come.

MR. SAVARKAR'S MESSAGE.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar said his brother was intensely anxious to attend the meeting and see how people were like, as he had only seen the Jail officials all those years. But he was very sorry he was unable to come there, although he hoped his brother would be able to come amongst them fully recouped in health in a few days. God willing, he would be spared to the country to serve her in the future for her uplift. Dr. Savarkar then read the message his brother had given to the meeting. The message stated that after thirteen and half years he had come to them from his long banishment. A number of changes had taken place in the country and it would take him a long time to get himself fully acquainted with the surrounding circumstances. He would have been glad, very glad if his brother Vinayak also had been released along with him. But that was not to be. He, however, hoped that his brother also would be soon amongst them, free. He was deeply grateful to them for thinking of him so kindly for the little service he had done to the country some thirteen and half years ago. He had every hope of being enabled to serve his country once again.

"NO JUSTICE IN THE LAND."

Principal S. K. Pantambeker said a leader of young India had that day returned to them. They had no leader, after Lok. Tilak, of Maharashtra, and he welcomed the Young India leader. All the other leaders were occupied in writing leaders now. He thought there was no justice in this land and all the talk in the Councils was foolish twaddle. There was only injustice in India, and if they did not believe in the constitution could anybody blame them? If justice was not conducted in a constitutional manner, could any body blame them?

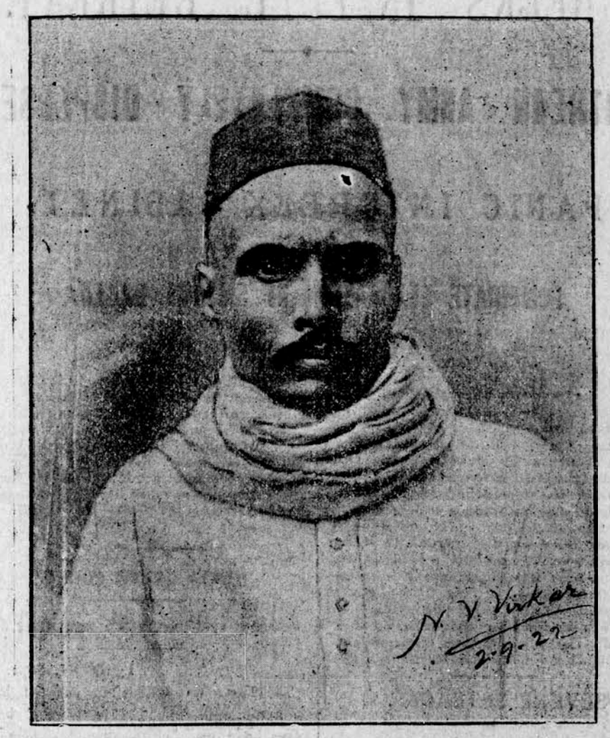
SENTENCED FOR WRITING POETRY.

Mr. Baptista prayed God that Ganesh would recover his health under the effectionate cure of his brother. If Ganesh was liberated he must thank his brother for his efforts. Ganesh was charged and convicted for attempting to wage war against the mighty British Government by writing a piece of poetry. That book was in circulation for more than a year before the British Government came forward and said that he was trying to wage war against the Government. In no other country was a poet sentenced for writing poetry, but that fiat was reserved for British Government, and there was Sir N. G. Chandaverkar who was one of those responsible for the sentence. He thought in a political case, the prisoner should only be sentenced on the unanimous verdict of a jury of his own countrymen. Only in that case should an Indian be sentenced in a political case. He was of the opinion that Government should not treat political prisoners in the manner they were doing at present. A political prisoner was a man of honour, of even greater honour than an ordinary citizen or merchant, for he risked his life and liberty for the sake of his love for his country. If any thought that by sending them to the Andamans, or by keeping them in solitary cells, they were going to break their spirit, then they were idiots. (Laughter). The wheat that these political prisoners had to grind was symbolical of the stability of the system of Government in India which they were grinding. It was not that the work of grinding was bad but he condemned the spirit which prompted Government to give that sort of work to political prisoners. Government wanted to humiliate these men. Although Ganesh had been sentenced, the speaker then and now, thought that he was innocent of the crime of waging war against the British Government. That was his belief. The Judge who had tried him said that he had no recourse but to sentence him to transportation and he recommended to Government his case for special consideration. The speaker said it again that it was the first time in the history of the world that a man was convicted for the offence of writing poetry. He greatly admired the indomitable spirit of the Savarkar brothers. When Vinayak was sentenced to transportation he asked:—"Baptista how many years is transportation for life" The speaker replied that it was twenty years. Vinayak said: "Oh, I am only twenty-five and I shall come out of jail when I am 45 and then serve the country again." That was the indomitable spirit with which all the three Savarkar brothers were actuated in their lives. That was the spirit of the man and it was most admirable.

Continuing the speaker said he had heard that Vinayak Savarkar though all right now apparently had germs of incipient tuberculosis in him. The judge had recommended that he should be released, but Government had not listened to him. Even after the proclamation they had not released him. Mr. Baptista asked the audience to stand up and silently pray for the early release of Vinayak and the good health of both the Brothers.

The audience then got up and prayed silently for a while and the meeting then came to an end.

GANESH DAMODAR SAVARKAR



WHO WAS RELEASED FROM THE SABARMATI JAIL ON FRIDAY.

Ganesh, who early in his youth, developed a talent for poetry, composed Marathi songs of a patriotic nature, which were extremely popular in Maharashtra. He was prosecuted for waging war or abetting the waging of war against Government and sentenced by an Indian High Court Judge to transportation for life on the 8th June 1909. Ganesh spent his term from 1910 to 1921 at Port Blair, where his younger brother—Vinayak Savarkar had been sent in 1911 in connection with the Nasik Conspiracy case. Though both the brothers were undoubtedly political prisoners, the King's amnesty of 1919 was not extended to them, nor was the Indian Jail Committee's recommendation for the release of life-convicts at the end of 10 years given effect to in their case. Further the usual jail remissions, to which long-term prisoners are entitled, were not allowed in their case. When as a result of agitation the Andamans were abolished as a penal settlement, the brothers were brought back to India, Ganesh was confined in the Bijapur Jail and Vinayak was sent to Ratnagiri, where he is still confined, though his term was completed in July last. As the health of Ganesh, which had already been shattered beyond repair in the Andamans, grew worse at Bijapur, he was removed to the Sabarmati Jail. There was no improvement in his health and it grew worse still, and Government had at last to order his release. Ganesh arrived in Bombay on Saturday, 2nd September and he has since been visited by numerous friends and admirers. His health is causing great anxiety and he has been put under the charge of eminent medical practitioners. A public meeting was held last night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to accord a public reception to him and it was attended by a large gathering of people.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Mr. Yamin Khan, M.L.A., has given notice of two resolutions, one urging rapid Indianisation of commissioned ranks in the army by filling all posts falling vacant in the future by Indians and the second asking reduction to half their present strength of the European regiments in India, or at any rate replacement of half by Indian regiments with a view to make a saving from the military budget for utilisation in departments like industry, education and sanitation.

AN N. C. O. EDITOR RELEASED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Sept. 2.

Sjt. Mansing Chooharmal, editor "Shakiti", a national weekly Naushara Feroze, Sind and Secretary Sahiti District Congress Committee who was sentenced to one month's simple on a charge of defamation was released this morning from Hyderabad Central Jail. He had been confined in a solitary cell for a whole month and was hand-cuffed for one night and his books were forfeited for not raising hands before the Superintendent.

"ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—About six months ago you were good enough to publish at my request portions of my first half yearly report as Official Liquidator to the Court for the information of the public in general and the 30,000 shareholders of the Company in particular. I have now submitted my 2nd half yearly report to the Court and the Hon. the Chamber Judge has authorised me to publish for general information certain parts of such report through the local papers and I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the same in your valuable paper along with this letter. At the same time I again take this opportunity of informing the shareholders that it is not possible for me to reply to their individual inquiries as to what is being done in the liquidation proceedings but once every six months they will be informed about the same through the medium of the local papers.

The Creditors of the Company are also hereby informed that till all the claims made against the Company are finally decided by the Court it will not be possible for me to declare any dividend in respect of the claims already admitted by the Court and that when the Court directs me to declare such dividend I myself will inform them individually.—Yours, etc.

N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

1. The Official Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (In Liqdn.), begs to submit to His Lordship the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge the 2nd half-yearly report and statement of account and balance sheet showing the receipts and disbursements made by him for the period commencing from the 1st day of January 1922 to 30th day of June 1922, duly verified by an affidavit annexed hereto.

2. From the Balance sheet marked "B", it will be seen that the assets realised and brought to credit during he period under report amount to Rs. 2,01,465-14-5, excluding the balance of Rs. 35,471-14-6, brought over from the last balance sheet and payments made amount to Rs. 36,353-12-3 leaving investments in 6 per cent. Loan of the nominal value of Rs. 1,85,000 and cash Rs. 11,346-3-4 as shown in such balance sheet.

3. On the report of the Liquidator submitted to the Hon'ble the then Chamber Judge, some of the Directors and other persons concerned in the affairs of the Company were examined before the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court under section 195 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and on the evidence recorded by the Commissioner, the Liquidator has obtained a misfeasance summons against the Directors and Officers of the Co., and the same is fixed for hearing on the 1st day of September 1922 but it is going to be adjourned till 10th November 1922 as the Defendants' attorneys have required the Liquidator to produce numerous documents for their inspection and such inspection will not be finished for about 2 months more though it is given from day to day.

4. The Liquidator has filed in Court the Lists of Debts and Claims amounting to Rs. 22,55,234-15-5. Out of these, claims of creditors to the extent of Rs. 2,29,245-10-6 have been admitted by the Court and the rest of the claims of he Creditors amounting to Rs. 20,25,989-4-11 have been disputed. The List of the creditors except as to a very few creditors was settled on the 17th inst. and 3 creditors have been ordered to file suits. The Liquidator has also filed the List of Contributories and His Lordship has fixed the 9th day of November 1922 to settle the said List.

5. The Liquidator has invested moneys from time to time which were not required for immediate use in 6 per cent. Loan of 1926 of the face value of Rs. 6,10,000 upto the end of July 1922 with the sanction of the Court and they are kept with the Imperial Bank of India in safe custody, which brings a monthly income of Rs. 3,050 and the Liquidator has further curtailed the expenses of the upkeep of the staff from Rs. 812 to Rs. 585. The cash balance on the 1st day of July 1922 was Rs. 11,346-3-4 including Bank balance and petty cash in hand.

G. O. M.

WOMEN'S TRIBUTE.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindoo Stri Mandal, a public meeting of the Bombay ladies was held on Monday afternoon to celebrate the anniversary of the late Dadabhoy Naorowji, at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon Back Road, when Mrs. Shafi C. Tayabji presided. The proceedings of the meeting commenced with the recital of a national song.

Mrs. Bhesania in the course of her speech said that they had met there to celebrate the anniversary of Dadabhoy Naorowji. If they followed in the footsteps of Dadabhoy Naorowji they would be in a position to solve the Swaraj problem. There were some critics to-day who criticised the non-cooperation movement by picking up here and there some stray passages from the various speeches and writings of Dadabhoy Naorowji and contended that he was opposed to the movement. That was the wrong method of criticising one of the great movements fearlessly set on foot by Mahatma Gandhi.

The speaker, continuing said they should not spend their life in luxury and enjoyment, but they should carry out his teachings in the best manner they could. They should remember that Dadabhoy worked night and day for the uplift of his motherland, for it was he who first unfurled the banner of Swarajya in India. If there was one thing they could learn from the noble life of Dadabhoy Naorowji it was his self-abnegation. They should try their utmost to give up all selfish motives for the sake of their country and strengthen the bond of unity. (Cheers).

BIRTH OF NATIONALISM.

Mr. Keshadal B. Maniar in the course of his speech said if there was any Indian who had dedicated his whole life to the uplift of his country it was Dadabhoy. As a matter of fact it was Dadabhoy who had awakened Indians from their slumber and inspired them to carry on an agitation for India's freedom. Indian Nationalism saw its birth in India in 1845 during which year Indian public opinion began to develop on various public questions concerning the welfare of the country. Dadabhoy was of opinion that if female education was not wide-spread in India, they would not be able to achieve their object. He, therefore, with that motive in view incessantly agitated and the result was establishment of Girls' schools in the well-known cities of India. In 1855, Dadabhoy started for England for the first time to arouse public opinion on Indian suestions. There he carried on a vigorous and fearless campaign for Swaraj by delivering a series of lectures. On his return to India in 1869, he began to take a wider and keener interest in the welfare of his country. He suggested various methods of improving the status of India. He fought tooth and nail with Government in connection with the amelioration Indian trade and commerce. He put forth various schemes with regard to the management of Indian finance. In 1873 Dadabhoy again embarked for England to tender evidence before a Commission appointed by Government in connection with "Indian Unrest." They all knew how ably he voiced the grievances of India at that time. Later on Dadabhoy was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council where he carried on a vigorous campaign for Swarajya. Dadabhoy was one of the organisers of the Indian National Congress. In the year 1886. Dadabhoy was unanimously elected President of the second session of the Congress at Calcutta. He, then, started a paper in Bombay called "Indian Service" in which he advocated India's claim for Swarajya to the best of his ability and power. Continuing, he said the fearless and outspoken evidence of Dadabhoy before the Public Service Commission created a great sensation in India. He was a candidate for a seat in British Parliament and became successful in entering it. In Parliament his various speeches on Indian questions produced a marvellous effect on the authorities concerned. Unfortunately Dadabhoy no longer remained in Parliament as he was outvoted later on. There was no Indian who had rendered greater services to India than Dadabhoy Naorowji. Concluding he appealed to them to follow in the footsteps of Dadabhoy and Mahatma Gandhiji.

DADABHOY'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

The president winding up the proceedings of the meeting said that they had gathered there to celebrate the anniversary of India's greatest son, Dadabhoy Naorowji. She thanked them for having asked her to preside on such an auspicious occasion. She had the greatest respect and reverence for Dadabhoy Naorowji who had sacrificed his all for the women of India. His venerable appearance, his inspiring teachings, his spontaneous love for his country all went to show how devoted he was to the uplift of his country. She associated herself with the previous speakers in their glowing and touching tribute to the memory of Dadabhoy who left not a stone unturned in rendering yeoman services to India. The Gujarati Stri Mandal owed much to the zeal of Dadabhoy who took great interest in their work. One of the traits of Dadabhoy's character was his self-sacrificing nature. She appealed to them to follow in the footsteps of Dadabhoy Naorowji.

A vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Lady Jagmohandas terminated the meeting late in the evening.

A Calcutta message of August 31st states:—At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Greaves delivered judgment on an application by the liquidator in voluntary liquidation of the Asiatic Investment Corporation, Limited. His Lordship held that the sums paid by the policy-holders were entitled to rank as debts due by the Company in liquidation and that they were payments by the liquidator in the winding-up out of the asset *pari passu* with trade creditors.

MOPLAH TRAGEDY.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SIMLA WHITEWASH.

THE SYSTEM AT FAULT.

"Swaraiya" writes:—That Moplah prisoners were conveyed in close and ill-ventilated luggage vans, not once, twice or thrice but on several occasions, that on one such occasion more than hundred and twenty were packed into cubic space of 18 feet x 9 feet x 7½ feet, and that in the fatal journey that ensued more than sixty head yielded up their ghosts before a hundred miles had been passed,—these are fightful incidents which no one would be disposed to attribute to a blundering official, for they show an inhumanity of the worst type born of a spirit of brutal callousness, which can by no means be traced to any single person however cruel or culpable. We knew the guilty men and we say that it is easy to find them out. The responsibility for that ghastly tragedy, which was the culmination of a series of acts done under the general supervision of the Martial law administration, cannot be foisted on a police-sergeant, who was one of the automatons in a system. No one could be held more accountable than the man on the top. We do not yet see that the standard at the top in our administration has changed even a whit for the better. When an impartial account of the history of the rebellion in Malabar and the methods adopted to suppress it comes to be written, we shall then see how much more blameworthy were the men at the top than those others below who acted under their instructions. A policy of conciliation is not to be expected from a Government that would not only try to escape responsibility for its acts but would also condone the brutal acts of its officers. We have not as yet come to the end of that dismal and long-continued inhumanity in Malabar, for even after the withdrawal of Martial law, most of its incidents are seen yet to persist in the administration of that province.

A VICIOUS DECISION.

"The Hindu" writes:—This decision of the Government of India seems to us to be wholly vicious. There is no doubt that the arrangements regarding transport were made at a special conference of Col. Humphreys, and Messrs. Evans, probably Hitchcock and certainly Reeves. There is equally no doubt that Mr. Reeves advocated alternatively the use of third class vans, cattle truck and a luggage van. Col. Humphreys and Mr. Evans rejected Mr. Reeves' original suggestions on one ground or another. They cannot but have known that there will be frequent need for transport of prisoners and therefore it was their bounden duty to provide for suitable vans by all the necessary preliminary inspection and by arranging for the testing and the indication with suitable labels of the capacity of the vans used so that the subordinates might make no mistake. None of them took these ordinary precautions. We are told that it was no business of Col. Humphreys to supervise the selection of vans. If the reasoning be correct, Sergeant Andrews might well say it was none of his business to look to the safe or comfort of the contents of the luggage van and that his sole business was to hand over charge of the van to the jail authorities seals intact and with those inside alive or dead. So might all concerned maintain severally that it was none of his job to prevent loss of life. And so indeed has it happened. Col. Humphreys is concerned only with seeing that the prisoners are unseen and do not escape; Mr. Evans with seeing that they are despatched; Reeves with satisfying himself that vans are provided; and Mr. Andrews that the seal of the van is intact at the destination. True, seventy souls shouted, struggled, wept, gasped, sighed and moaned to death for lack of air—but who is to blame? "In large part," the Government of India say, the "disaster was the result of circumstances for which no one can be blamed." and if the public are not satisfied, well, the Government are ready to prosecute poor Sergeant Andrews—and those calling for action might take the chance! So ends this disreputable affair after a long and arduous attempt to fix responsibility on and shift it from one inanimate object or abstract evil to another, from a peculiar disease known only to the Surgeon-General, to the paint which wickedly impeded the onrush of air into the van through the meshes. After all, there is little to be surprised at, for the affair has ended only like its analogues in the past.

THE SCAPEGOAT.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—So nine months after the tragedy and seven months after the Knapp Committee reported, Police Sergeant Andrews is, by the order of Simla, to be made the scapegoat for the suffocation of Moplah prisoners on the train journey from Tirur on November 19 last. The decision, we consider, is an outrage on justice. The Knapp Committee decided, quite rightly, that Sergeant Andrews could not be blamed for using the particular van in which the Moplahs perished. The Government of India have the audacity to disagree with this and say that he was "reprehensibly negligent." The Knapp Committee decided that Sergeant Andrews was guilty of "negligence," (not "culpable negligence"), in failing to take note of the condition of the prisoners on the journey. The Government of India take it upon themselves to enhance this and say that he was guilty of "culpable negligence." It is presumably on this latter finding that the Olympians have ordered the Madras Government to prosecute him. But, why poor, unfortunate, Sergeant Andrews?

There is no justification for Simla's peremptory order to Madras to prosecute Sergeant Andrews, and it is nothing short of a scandal that such a conclusion should be reached seven months after the Knapp Committee reported. It would be interesting to know the Madras Government's views on the whole subject. Perhaps it is significant that nothing is said about their opinion.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is fifteen and nine-sixteenth pence and demand bills fifteen and nineteen-thirty-two pence.

Shakai Maliks are reported from Jandola to have arranged for the return of most of the Political Agent's kit captured by the villagers of Nawakot on Saturday last.

GURU-KA-BAGH.

AKALIS' EXEMPLARY NON-VIOLENCE.

ALLEGATIONS OF POLICE EXCESSES.

The special representative of "The Tribune" writes to that journal from Amritsar, under date Aug. 30:—

The Gurdwara reform movement has, judging from all appearances, reached a critical stage. The famous controversy regarding the Keys of the Golden Temple at Amritsar and the climb-down on the part of Government, marked an important landmark, but the present struggle is certainly being carried on a more intensive and extensive scale and the situation created as a result of it is very grave indeed. Both parties appear to be moved by a grim determination "to see it through." From the Government point of view the struggle is an attempt at defiance of law and constituted authority which endeavour must be put down at all costs. From the Sikh point of view it is a holy struggle in order to vindicate and establish for all time their right to fulfil their religious obligations relating to the Gurdwaras.

How events will finally shape themselves it is difficult to say at present, but this much is clear that unless better counsels prevail, the struggle will be both prolonged and bitter. The present attitude of Government is determined, in my opinion, by the sole consideration that "Order" must be maintained and the dignity of "Law" upheld at all costs. The argument relating to "Law and Order" is a familiar one and ordinarily speaking, sounds plausible enough but its practical application in the present case and the carrying out of a policy guided solely by such a consideration against a mass movement of an essentially religious nature is an altogether different matter, for, here you have to deal not with a handful of individuals moved by lust of gold or pillage or by sheer love of mischief but with a whole community the members whereof men and women alike, are inspired by religious idealism of a high order. The ordinary civilian official seeks a remedy in repression but that is a bureaucratic panacea the value of which as a lasting and efficacious method in such cases is far from certain. What is wanted in such a case is not a bureaucratic but a statesmanly handling of what is certainly a delicate situation. Not by a free and indiscriminate use of the baton and seeking shelter under cover of section 128 Cr. P. C., will you be able to curb the spirit of those thousands of Akalis at Amritsar, *Guru-ka-Bagh* and elsewhere throughout the province.

Less than a couple of years ago when the annual session of the Sikh League was held at Lahore and Non-co-operation was duly passed people were not wanting both among the Sikhs themselves and others, who warned Mahatma Gandhi and the League against the "dangerous" experiment on which they had embarked. The Punjabees, and Sikhs in particular, it was argued, were a highly inflammable people. They were different from the people of the rest of India, it was said. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's remark that with the Punjabees there was very little interval between thought and action, was freely quoted in support of their contention. But the step was taken and non-violent non-co-operation was inculcated among the martial mind of the Sikh masses. If one is anxious to see and verify for himself whether the seed of non-violence was thrown away on barren soil or has firmly taken root and even fructified, let him go to the Golden Temple at Amritsar or pay a visit to Guru-ka-Bagh and he will find in the sight of the injured an ocular proof of the fact that the Sikhs as a people have accepted non-violence as an article of faith and have exemplified it in their conduct during the present struggle. I saw about 25 of them at the Temple and about 50 at the *Bagh*. All of them were lying with scars or wounds received as a result of the "legal" beating at the heads of the police acting under the powers given by section 128 Cr. P. C.

This Section of the Criminal Law contemplates the use of minimum force which is absolutely necessary to disperse a crowd. Granting that a situation has arisen which necessitates the use of Section 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the question which needs to be enquired into is: Have not some of the Police men on duty at the several posts exceeded the limit indicated by the term *minimum force which is absolutely necessary*. Those who like me have seen with their own eyes the injuries sustained by some of the Akalis can give but one answer.

GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE.

A misconception prevails among many people as to the locality of *Guru-ka-Bagh*. There are two places known by this name. One *Guru-ka-Bagh* adjoins the Golden Temple at Amritsar but the *Guru-ka-Bagh* which is the scene of the present struggle is situated at a distance of about 12 miles from Amritsar in the jurisdiction of the Ajnala Tehsil. There are two Gurdwaras situated there, one is sacred to the memory of Guru Ajrun Dev, the fifth Guru and the other to that of Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth Guru. The present Mahant is Sunder Das. As a result of mutual understanding, it was agreed that while the lands and residential quarters remained in the possession of the Mahant, the Gurdwaras were to be in the possession of the Prabandhak Committee. The present struggle arose in this way. Five Akali *Sewaks* under orders of the Prabandhak Committee were cutting trees in the *Guru-ka-Bagh* on the 10th August 1922 in order to secure fuel for the *Guru-ka langar*. The five *Akalis* were arrested by a force of police under the command of Mr. Beaty, Additional Superintendent of Police. They were prosecuted in the court of Mr. Jenkins, 1st class Magistate, Amritsar, under Section 379, I. P. C., (theft of a dry *Kikar* tree from the Gurdwara land) and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine each. Having in view the fact that the present gigantic struggle is the direct outcome of this trival incident, one cannot help deeply regretting the haste, and want of foresight with which the original prosecution for "theft" of the five *Sewaks* was launched. It is true that the majesty of Law is being maintained but at what cost? Then, what about the *methods* adopted and the limits within which the use of force ought to be confined?

THE INJURED.

As I said the injuries inflicted are mainly on the fleshy parts like hips, buttocks, etc, but I mention a few of the more serious cases which I saw with my own eyes at the Golden Temple.

(1) Bhai Kirpal Singh, son of Sardar Ganda Singh, resident of Warmani, Tehsil Tarn Taran; injuries on the head, blood was coming out when coughing. Injuries and swellings on the eyes.

(2) S. Daljit Singh *Jathadar* of the Ludhiana Jatha. As a result of injuries inflicted in the proximity of his private parts, his urine had stopped, medical aid was necessary before urine would come out.

(3) Sardar Jagat Singh *Jathadar* of Akali dal of Amritsar.

(4) Bhai Harbhajan Singh of village Ghawind.

(5) Bhai Seva Singh of village Murid, District Jhelum.

(6) Sardar Bhagwan Singh of village Khatra Khurd Tehsil, Ajnala.

(7) Sardar Harnam Singh of village Tosse Nanga in Tehsil Ajnala. A wound on the right leg which appeared to have been inflicted with a pointed instrument like a bayonet.

(8) Prof. Rajinder Singh, M. Sc., of the Khalsa College, Amritsar.

Besides the above there were about 50 other injured, some of them rather seriously, at the *Guru-ka-Bagh*.

I was also told that medical laid was sent on the 27th and 28th but refused permission to go beyond Raja Sansi. On the 29th, however, two medical men and four boy scouts were allowed to proceed.

Besides the above cases, I have already mentioned the cases of the beating of an Akali lady, *Mussamat* Agya Kaur, and of a Mahomedan lady. Several other stories of beating at the hands of certain Policemen posted on duty at Raja Sansi, *Rane ka Pul* and the *Guru-ka Bagh* are current.

GURUDWAR COMMITTEE'S VERSION.

The "Tribune" publishes the following communiques from the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee regarding the *Guru-ka-Bagh* affair:—

To-day the police took to the court, about 50 Akalis at about 9 a.m., arrested in connection with *Guru-ka-Bagh*, to procure remand. Just outside the jail gate, they shouted *Sat Sri Akal* and commenced singing a *Shabad*. The officer-in-charge got infuriated at this. He peremptorily ordered them to stop that, which he was pleased to call "nonsense". He further declared that if they did not desist, they would be gagged. The Head *Granthi* of Sri Darbar Sahib and Sardar Teja Singh of Samundri, who were present on the spot, protested against this breach of the oft repeated pledge of non-interference in the religious liberties of the people. But the officer did not heed them. The Akalis went on with the sacred song, which further incensed the officer. He ordered the police to tie pieces of cloth over the prisoner's mouths. The Akalis, however, marched to the Court singing the glory of their Lord, though their mouths smarted under the exertion.

Reports are pouring in that police guards have been placed at all the bridges and roads leading to *Guru-ka-Bagh*. Beyond Raja Sansi the traffic is practically closed and the black turbaned Sikhs, who happen to go near the pickets, are grossly insulted and severely beaten. We have received written statements from some of the Sikhs who have received serious injuries at the hands of some policemen. One of these written statements, that of Professor Rajindar Singh M. Sc. of the Khalsa College, is subjoined. The statement needs no comment.

STATEMENT OF PROF. RAJINDAR SINGH.

On the morning of 28th August, 1922, I with my elder brother S. Chanchal Singh and our families started from the Khalsa College at about 10 a.m. on my own *Tonga* for *Guru-ka-Bagh* to see personally what was happening there. On the way beyond the District Court, we were told by many persons coming back that no man with black turban was allowed to proceed beyond the carriage stand of Raja Sansi, and that black turbaned Sikhs were grossly insulted and severely belaboured by policeman whereever met. We went on, as it was difficult for us to believe that even the Punjab police could go to such lengths, especially when we were quite prepared to obey their orders, even to return. We stopped our *tonga* when about two furlongs from the carriage stand, where the police guard was placed. We inquired from a constable, in plain clothes, about the whereabouts of Mr. Beaty, so that we might be able to obtain written permission from him. He told us that Mr. Beaty was at *Guru-ka-Bagh* and a Tehsildar was stationed with the guard. He also added that as we were wearing black turbans we were bound to be insulted and beaten by policemen if we tried to proceed further. He refused to take my letter to the Tehsildar either. We were thinking of finding some other messenger and failing that to return, when suddenly five policemen drove towards us in a *tonga*. No sooner did the *tonga* come abreast of us, than its occupants began to abuse us vociferously and one of them ordered us to get into the *tonga*. I got in and my brother only requested them to give us the reason for this action of theirs, telling them at the same time, though very respectfully, that I was a Professor and he my elder brother. This brought on my brother another volley of abuses and a shower of *lathis*. They also forced me to get down and share the same fate with my brother. They caught my brother by the beard, slapped me on the face, abusing vehemently, calling us a pack of villains whom they were determined to exterminate! They threatened to have me dismissed from the College, and took pleasure in insulting and abusing us in the presence of our ladies. After all this heartless and absolutey unmerited treatment, we were asked to return. We got into our *tonga* and drove back to the Khalsa College.

(Sd.) RAJINDRA SINGH, M. Sc.,
Professor of Botany,
Khalsa College, Amritsar.

COPY OF MEDICAL CERTIFICTTE.

Register No. 1465, dated 28th August, 1922.

Certified that S. Rajindra Singh, M. Sc., Professor of Botany, Khalsa College, and his elder brother Chanchal Singh both have been examined by me and I have seen marks of a stick like weapon on the shoulder blades. They complain of pain in many places but marks are only visible on the shoulder blades on both sides. A few faint fingure marks are also seen on cheeks but not quite clear. They say that they were beaten at about 12 noon of the 28th and both have been examined by me at about 6 p.m.

(Sd.) Dr. B. S. PAUL,
Hall Bazar, Amritsar.

BEATING OF SIKHS CONTINUES.

Events of the 28th are simply terrible. A *Jatha* of about 50 men was *proceeding* from the Gurdwara to cut fuel for the *langar* when——with police armed with *lathis* fell upon them Constables made a free use of their *lathis* and continued beating till every one of the victim is reported by men on the spot to have fallen senseless. Many Sikhs are seriously wounded Sardar Sawal Singh of Bhikhi, member Executive Committee, is reported to be in a very serious condition. Two of the three men who were seriously wounded yesterday are out of danger.

At 8 p.m. news was received at the office that some of the Sikhs severely thrashed in the course of the day were lying in a condition that demanded immediate medical aid. Accordingly Drs. B. S. Paul and Gurbakhsh Singh with their copounders were forthwith despatched by motor. They were stopped at the Ranewala Bridge and told (by certain constables) that they should be thankful for having been left without a sound beating contrary to their orders, which are that they are fist to belabour whoever dares to approach *Guru-ka-Bagh* and then enquire who he is. The doctors had no option but to come back, and the beaten Sikhs were left to their fate.

PRESIDENT OF SHROMANI COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

Risaldar Sunder Singh, President of the Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, has issued an appeal "to our Countrymen," in the course of which he says:—

Our Gurdwara Reform movement is just now passing through a very critical phase. "Akalpurkh" is testing our capacity to suffer, and the test in all conscience is very severe.

The appeal concludes:—

In this hour of our trial we expect of you nothing more than to come and watch the ideally non-violent spiritual struggle that is going on at *Guru-ka-Bagh* and obviate the possibility of misrepresentation.

RECORDS DESTROYED BY MOPLAHS.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Committee consisting of Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar (Law Member), Justice Ramesan, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer (Advocate-General), and Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, South Malabar, which had been appointed with a view to devise steps necessary to meet the situation caused by wholesale destruction of records in the various parts of Malabar in the recent rebellion, sat this noon in the Secretariat Buildings, Fort St. George. The sitting will be *in camera*.

ARREST OF EDITOR OF "HINDOO."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Sept. 2.

Mr. Parmanand Mewaram, the eighth Editor of the "Hindoo", has been arrested for defamation.

Sjt. Chandkaranji Sarda of Ajmer has been elected for the chair for the second C. P. and Berar Maheswari Conference to be held here on the 7th, 8th and 9th October, 1922, and he has accepted the same with thanks. Further it was resolved to keep a fee of Rs. 3 for the delegates of the Conference.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We were very anxious to know what Mrs. Besant's new scheme would be like on the face of all constitutional ways threatened with guns by the Government and thus closed up for all time. But we are surprised to find a scheme more futile than the constitutional agitation and Home Rule by instalments. There is no doubt that she as an occultist realised that there is no standing place for any kind of agitation in this country and so suggests that we go to England: "draw out a scheme and ask the Parliament to ratify." A very easy way, indeed, but will Parliament do so? It would be a miracle if that can be done, but does any sane human being could think such a thing could ever happen for the mere asking, if so let us by all means do it. These suggestions are mere pastimes involving enormous public funds. All we must expect to get in return for our trouble for going to England would be a few speeches and a few more "Jovelike nods" which would be helpful to pretend cooperating and nothing more.

There is something of vital importance in her speech which must not be lost sight of. She does not believe in a general strike of Labour or in an insurrection and says: "The third way for achieving self-government is by Non-violent Non-Cooperation. There had been no country in the world where Non-violent Non-Cooperation had been tried. It is very difficult to carry out except by a nation of saints who would bear everything rather than strike a blow." Again she quoted Tolstoy and said "such nation would be called a 'martyr nation'." But are these qualifications lacking in the Indian Nation? Let us see. When I read this portion of the speech, the stratum which the Non-Cooperation movement is built upon struck me as the rock on which Christ said: "I build my Church", the rock alluded to being Saint Peter. It is too true that only a nation of saints can carry on Non-violent Non-Cooperation. Now the rock here is "Mahatma Gandhi". On this rock let us build our "Swaraj." I think it was Pandit Jawaharilal Nehru who asked intelligent and educated people of the type of the magistrate who tried him to enlist into the army of Non-violent Non-Cooperation, and, is not that turning men into saints? We cannot forget what Mahatma said about the fitness of volunteers: they have to be physically, mentally and morally fit to enter into the army of non-violence that they may willingly suffer without retaliating and Mahatma insisted on the grumblers to obtain their certificates from their enemies. These certificates have since been obtained from various parts of the globe including England, the country against which we are protesting and "Challenge" a Christian journal of England called India the first "martyr nation" in the world. So far all that Mrs. Besant wants is there as *bona fides* of the Non-Cooperation movement and there is nothing which Mrs. Besant may be diffident for. Perhaps, this lady being Western has no confidence in non-violence as being practicable on an unprecedented scale, I would suggest that she take Mahatma's South African Campaign of Civil Resistance and his assertion that "*Ahimsa* is a special prerogative of India". Mrs. Besant had been long enough in this country not to know the real soul of India which is manifest to a critical student and if once she could be made to realise that "Ahimsa" is a special prerogative and capable of development, then I am sure she will look into Non-Co-operation with admiration. Mahatma Gandhi spiritualised politics touched the soul of India by appeal to *Ahimsa* for he knew that was the special prerogative of the soul and with a stroke converted dross into gold. Is it so difficult for Mrs. Besant to understand all this? I read several of her books in which she herself expounded the value of suffering for truth and spiritual regeneration of humanity and all the while she had been an enigma when she vitally differed from Mahatma Gandhi. It is for this spiritual insight that she had been hailed as "Basanta Mata Ki Jai" but now she seems to pay little attention to matters spiritual and perhaps, is endeavouring to get a material salvation to this country which the country does not respond to. She explored all evenues to get Home Rule for India and now finds herself at doors locked against her and diffident of the capacity of India for non-violent suffering she in vain tries other means less assuring. But if she is prepared to do justice to herself as also to the country to which she says she is eternally attached she must give Non-Cooperation a fair trial and convince the country of her *bona fides*. If she is not afraid of being deported which I think is at the bottom of her diffidence, she is bound to this country as much as her own to try Non-Cooperation and close the ranks.—Yours, etc.,

VIRGO.

Swami Satyadev delivered an interesting lecture on "Religion and Politics" in Jharia on 31st August. Much enthusiasm was shown by the audience. He will deliver a series of lectures.

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CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

MR. KHARE'S LECTURE AT SHOLAPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

KURDUWADI, Sept. 2.

Sholapur, a rising industrial town of great importance in the Deccan, presents a curious spectacle in present day politics. It has five mills in which the operatives are literate to the extent of only five per cent. There is a large number of Lingayat merchants, prosperous and religious, and there is the usual class of doctors, lawyers and school masters who live upon the labourers and the merchants. Amongst the latter there is a vocal and genuine sympathy for the doctorine of non-cooperation and a great belief in the efficacy of the policy of Mahatma Gandhi. The English educated classes, however, are suspicious and, worse still, indifferent. The only man in the town who is looked upon with favour by officialdom, Rao Bahadur Sathe, who failed to get a seat by election in the first Dyarchy, but upon whom nomination immediately smiled, has had the good sense of never exposing himself in public and the leaderless English educated classes waste what little time they can spare from making money out of the Government law courts, the schools and by the practice of Western medicine, which means the selling of foreign medicines, in agitating amongst themselves. Amongst the masses there are great expectations entertained regarding the success of the Congress programme, but the lawyers favour Kelkar politics.

Mr. L. G. Khare was received at the Sholapur station by representatives from the local Congress office and had the good fortune to meet at the station delegates from the Kelkar side, who were proceeding to Gulbarga to agitate in favour of entry into the Councils. Mr. Khare had discussions with representatives of various sides at Mr. G. M. Samant's house and a meeting took place before the Ramdasi Mela Samaj in the evening at 9, where a crowd of more than a thousand persons had assembled to hear the lecturer. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Alimsaheb, a young Mahomedan graduate who is a staunch Non-cooperator and the Angora Mela and other Mahomedan group of political workers were present. The meeting was a pronounced success and lasted until one in the morning. Many local lawyers had graced the occasion by their presence Mr. Khare spoke in favour of unity.

SUIT AGAINST ALIGARH JAMIA.

ENDS IN COMPROMISE.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 30.

The Civil suit filed by the landlady of Main Jamia buildings against the Jamia for ejectment and demolition of the buildings erected for the Jamia has come to a happy end. Of the defendants Moulana Mohammad Ali was unable to join the mutual agreement, so the suit against him was withdrawn. The other defendants, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Messrs. Khwaja and Sherwani who were sued as Chancellor, Secretary and Principal respectively of Jamia settled the matter out of court and decree was passed in terms of a compromise. The Jamia would remain in the present buildings up to the end of 1924, when the landlady would give a certain lump sum and get possession of her house and new buildings. It is hoped that by that time the Jamia would move into its own permanent buildings for which land has been gifted by Mr. Khwaja's mother. The Jamia is in full swing, nearly 175 students have been admitted and some more professors are being engaged.

NON-OFFICIAL PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

A non-official resolution protesting against the Premier's speech on Indian Reform will be discussed in the Legislative Assembly at its meeting on 8th September. From the agenda it appears that Mr. Agnihortri was the first member to draw the ballot on the subject and he will probably initiate the debate.

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N. C. O. PROPAGANDA.

BOMBAY NATIONALISTS ON TOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

KURDVADI, Sept. 3.

A good deal of interest is taken by the Congress officals and by all those interested in the sale of Khaddar in Mr. L. G. Khare's propaganda tour. He had the good fortune of having for the chairman of the meeting organised to welcome him at Sholapur a young Mahomedan graduate who is a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi. The audience at Sholapur took even greater interest in the chairman's speech than in Mr. Khare's, because the Mahomedan chairman not only cordially supported the Hindu lecturer who appealed for unity, but he also explained the Mahomedan position regarding the Khilafat and pointed out that the Khilafat wrong was an injustice not only to the Muslims and not only to India but to all Asia, as it humiliated Asia in the eyes of Europe. He emphasized the fact that the Moslem as a good neighbour of the Hindu would, when appealed to in the right manner, desist from the slaughter of cows, not because he does not want to follow the ritual of his faith but because he would like to prevent any hurt to the sentiments of his Hindu neighbours. A remarkable example of the courteousness for the appeal to unity amongst the believers in the Congress cause at Sholapur was the presence of several members of the Lingayat community at Mr. Khare's lecture. Some of them were introduced to him after his address and he was assured that factious feeling between the Lingayats and the Brahmins was being avoided through the persevering efforts of Mahatma Gandhi's followers in both communities. There is not much evidence of Khaddar at Sholapur and this was attributed to the presence of a large number of mill operatives in the town, who prefer to use the Swadeshi cloth which they themselves help in manufacturing and which they obtain at concession rates at Barsi.

Mr. Khare arrived at Barsi on the afternoon of the 2nd instant. Dr. Sathaye and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, however, arriving at Sholapur on the day of Mr. Khare's departure, so that Sholapur will have day after day a series of lectures from the Bombay devotees to the Gandhi cause. The Sholapur ladies have organised a magnificent meeting to welcome Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Dr. Sathaye, who has many college friends in Sholapur is expected to make in appeal for funds to them and to the Sholapur merchant princes for the National Medical College. At Barsi Mr. Khare disappointed the Congress leaders who had expected him to visit the town in company with his two other colleagues. Barsi is a town which is sure to prosper as a mill centre in the near future although at present there is only one spinning and weaving mill in the place. Mr. Khare was taken over to the mill, where he was delighted to find an absolutely separate department which specialises only in hand-spinning and hand-weaving. The khaddar produced is of a very fine quality and owing to the generosity and kindness of Mr. Desai, the Bhavnagar merchant who owns the Barsi Mill, special arrangements, have been made even at a loss to the owner to supply cotton to the agricultural labourers for hand-spinning. On market days villagers from the surrounding area come in to deposit the yarn spun and take away the cotton. Mr. Dattopant Sulakhe, the head of a well established firm of cloth sellers, who is himself a Deccan College graduate, has been financing the local Congress khaddar scheme he has a stock of fine Khaddar on hand and his difficulty is that from December 1921 to June 1922 the local demand for Khaddar has gone down. He would be glad to find buyers from Bombay and he assured Mr. Khare that enough khaddar can be supplied from the Barsi centre alone to outside buyers. A lecture was arranged for Mr. Khare on the evening of the 2nd inst. at which Mr. Vaidya, a local pleader was president. Mr. Khare exhorted the audience to follow the Congress programme, but the lawyer class at Barsi is pro-Council. Mr. Khare left for Pandharpur early in the morning the next day.

DR. LEVI VISITS JAIN SAINT.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIVPURI, Sept. 1.

Dr. and Mrs. Sylvain Levi paid special visits to Shivpuri to see the greatest jain scholar and saint Shastravisharadi Vijayadharma Suri, on Tuesday last. People, especially members of the Jain community, led by Shait Todarmal, gave them an enthusiastic reception. They were entertained with a fine boating trip. The next day, after paying a return visit to lady Pajwade, Dr. Levi made an interesting speech, prefaced by introductory remarks in Sanscrit to a crowded audience, which he concluded with paying highest tribute to the Acharya on the 31st ulto. He gave a long interview to scholar disciples of the Acharya, Upadhyaja Indravijay and Muniraj Vidyavijay in which he made important expressions of opinion and considered as original the definition of Jainism given by the great Acharya. He left Shivpuri on Friday morning.

GODHRA GLASS WORKS.

We have received from Messrs. Vijaysen & Co., managing agents of the Godhra Glass Works, some samples of the lamp chimneys, globes and moons manufactured in the works. The works were started we are informed, about two and a half years ago with a capital of a lakh of rupees. Messrs. Vijaysen & Co., took over the management only a month ago and the factory it is stated is now run with the help of a staff trained in the well-known glass-works at Talegaon. Though at present engaged in the manufacture of lamp-ware only, Messrs. Vijaysen & Co., hope to place on the market shortly other glass articles of daily use. The samples sent to us compare very favourably with imported articles.

ECHO OF ALLAHABAD MEETING.

MR. PRAKASAM'S REPLY TO "INDEPENDENT'S" CRITICISM.

Mr. T. Prakasam wires from Narasapur under date September 1:—

"I have addressed the following telegram to the "Independent".

"Referring to your criticism on my wire to the Press about the Mayo Hall meeting at Allahabad, I repudiate your doctrine that an humble worker like myself cannot think of expressing his opinion on the proceedings of the day when the topmost leaders themselves have not chosen to express any opinion. I hold, as I have always held, that the humblest and meanest of us is as much entitled as the topmost leader to express his opinion on any event of public importance. I never claimed to be a leader of any rank, nor did I intend to pose as a leader when I sent the wire to the Press. As an humble worker in the field, and without meaning any offence to my friends, I sent the wire as I considered it a duty. I should never hesitate to withdraw unconditionally and apologise to my friends if I have done any wrong to them. But my respected friend, Mr. Rangaiyer has obviated any such necessity, and has really advanced the reputation of the movement and the interests of the country a thousand-fold by the very timely and candid letter of regret which he published in the "Leader" reproduced in the "Swaraj" of 30th August. Mr. Rangaiyer's letter answers all the charges you deemed proper to level against me in your editorial, and justifies the position taken by me. Will you please now withdraw the charges of impetuosity and want of due sense of proportion, etc., you so unkindly levelled against me in your editorial and oblige?'"

ATTACK ON POLICE STATIONS

REMOVAL OF ARMS & AMMUNITIONS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2

A Press Note issued by the Local Government regarding the disturbances in Rampa Agency says that the disturbance has not taken place in Peddapur taluk of Godavari district nor in the neighbourhood of Tuni which is a station on Madras and Southern Marhatta Railway but in Guden Hills which until the formation of an agency division were part of Vizagapatham Agency. A gang estimated to be about 300 strong succeeded in surprising Chintapalli Police station on 22nd, Krishnadevipeta police station on 23rd and Rajavommangi police station on 24th and from each of these police stations the gang removed all arms and ammunitions. But so far as is known there has been no other form of loosing. The gang is now believed to be in the neighbourhood of Guden and parties of armed reserve police from surrounding districts are closing in on it but have been much hampered by the difficult nature of the country and the heavy rain which has been falling there at present.

ANOTHER KHADDAR EXHIBITION.

GAYA'S CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Sept. 2.

The Congress Reception Committee have decided to hold a Khaddar Exhibition at Gaya during the time of the Congress. "Khaddar" includes all handspun and hand woven fabric of wool, silk and cotton. Samples of cotton plants seed, silk worms and weaving appliances will also be exhibited.

The last date of registration of members of the Reception Committee has been extended till 30th September.

The site first chosen for the Congress Pandal on the Brahmojoni Hill has been abandoned and a new site with historical associations has been selected on the river Falgu, three miles from the railway station, midway between Gaya and Bodh Gaya.

The Mysore Military Settlement Scheme sanctioned in 1917, reserving 3,110 acres of land for the occupation of military men who rendered approved service and for families of those killed in action during the war completed the period of reservation. Government have, however, directed to-day to continue reservation upto the end of June 1927.

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Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 3.

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"WAKE UP INDIA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am told that it was unworthy of me to write about Labour and Lancashire sympathy merely to claim credit for the part I played. I claimed no credit for I plainly stated that I met with cordial support wherever I went. It existed before I spoke. It was not created by me. I could not, and did not claim credit for what existed before I went on the said mission. In writing my object was not to claim credit, but to emphasize the truth. The truth was that the Labour and Lancashire support was no new born babe. It was older than the khadar cult. It was not the progency of the khaddar cult. Many professed to believe it was the progency of the khaddar cult. Such delusion or misbelief neither promotes the cause of truth nor the cause of Swaraj. "A Logican" candidly concedes this point. No honest man can deny it. It ought therefore to give the quietus to the pretensions in some quarters that the Labour recommendations were the result of the khaddar policy. To a large extent the Labour policy is due to the recognition of the undesirable birthright of every nation to govern itself. I have stated that at the Lancashire meetings the people passed resolutions unanimously in support of Home Rule for India although I claimed the same fiscal *freedom for action* for India as was enjoyed by the Dominion Governments. I have not attributed this support to such nonsense as "nothing but love for the starving millions of India" as B. B. N. foists upon me. The element of self-interest undoubtedly existed and this was manifested by the question whether the Indian would use its political power to strangle the Textile trade of Lancashire. The anxiety is further revealed by the cables from London which allege that India had become "unfriendly" to Britain and "that the political and religious agitations had raised a feeling that was most inimical to Lancashire trade." "B. B. N" must be very blind if he cannot see that the political agitation referred to in the cable can only be the agitation familiar to us under the Mahatma's appeal:—"Boycott foreign cloth, Use Khaddar," for this is the only movement that affects the Textile trade of Lancashire.

The next point was whether this alarm in self-interest should be utilised for obtaining Swaraj. I distinctly wrote "that, if you wish to stand on your non-cooperation legs, well, go on with your khaddar policy," but "if you wish to utilise Lancashire's friendship. . . You must abandon the khaddar cult as a permanent creed. "A logician" agrees I am right in making this assertion, but the other writers have confused notions of "strange psychology" and "mendicant policy", denounce this "vocal sympathy" as so much hypocrisy, and are disposed to stand heroically on their own legs. They have not paid due attention to what you advised when you wrote:—"Through Lancashire Britain has dominated India. And through Lancashire alone can the needed change be brought about in the heart of Britain. It is a well-known truism that what Manchester thinks to-day, England thinks to-morrow." Evidently you wish to utilise Lancashire, and you advise in terms of propaganda:—"Do you want Swaraj? Then boycott foreign cloth. Read what Manchester says." The difference between your advice and mine is the difference between a temporary and permanent boycott. I advocated boycott with my Guru Tilak, when Mahatma Gandhi condemned it in emphatic language. But how can any reasonable man expect to bring about the needed change in the heart of Britain *through Lancashire* by a permanent boycott? Ex-hypothesi the boycott is hurting Lancashire trade. Indeed they dread "a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers." They are therefore anxious to stop the boycott. They believe they can stop it by a policy of pacification, they believe the British Policy in the Middle East and India has engendered the policy of boycott, and that if this policy be changed, inimical feelings will give way to friendship. Under this belief Lancashire textile workers are exerting themselves to induce Government to act upon their recommendations. But, if, which they are doing so, you tell them "Make no mistake. The boycott is our everlasting creed," you deprive them of all hope of averting the "inevitable catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers." How can then any man of sense expect Lancashire to exert itself to bring about the needed change of heart. If you do not care for its exertion all right, but if you do care ,hem a permanent boycott is suicidal. It will furnish our enemies with a strong argument against the folly of Labour support. It will drive Labour into this camp of the die-hards unless you expect from them an altriusm of the angelic order. The only sensible policy is for India to negotiate with the Labour Party that in return for Swaraj we shall abandon the boycott as a permanent political cult, or *political weapon*. The textile trade is a very vulnerable point. Some such bargain may enable the Labour Party to win the next Elections. The English people bargained with their kings for right, and reforms embodied in their political emancipation. There is no mendicancy in negotiating. Swaraj is of such transcendental importance that all other considerations ought to pale into insignificance. Without Swaraj there can be no true fiscal freedom, or economic salvation. Without Swaraj the starving workers of India are ground to earth both by foreign and swadeshi capitalists. My first object is Swaraj and all other things will come afterwards without having to struggle with a foreign people a foreign Government. But the cessation of boycott does not mean the cessation of Swadeshism. Mahatma Gandhi once said an unbridgeable gulf lay between Swadeshi and Boycott. He would not touch boycott with a pair of tongs because in his mind boycott was associated with hatred and violence. This was of course usually so, but not universally or necessarily so. He therefore emphasized on every occasion that "The boycott does not connote hatred of the English or any foreign people." Lancashire cannot and does not expect that India will abandon all effort to promote Swadeshi industries. Neither do I desire that our people should slacken their efforts at developing Indian industries. Last year as President of the all-India Trade Union Congress I advocated that India should be self-contained and produce everything it requires or consumes. With her varied flora and fauna, fields, forests and mines she can do so, given the requisite education and capital for initiation. I must repudiate all such foolish things as are attributed to me as throwing Indians to Lancashire wolves or bartering away our self-respect and self-determination. I should like to know who this B. B. N. is who boasts of so much more self-respect and self-determination than I am blessed with. He ought not to hide his name in a bushel of chaff. "A Logican" will see that I have no objection to the continuance of the khaddar cult as a Swadeshi measure. Mahatma Gandhi himself does not intend it to be anything more than a Swadeshi movement. Lancashire believes as I believe that the appeal to wear khaddar will lose all its charm once it is divorced from politics. The appeal becomes well nigh irresistible in those who believe when you appeal to them to wear khaddar in order to annul the Partition of Bengal or to get Swaraj; or to save the Khalif and the faith of the Muslims from the oppressors. Reduced to mere Swadeshism, it will be reduced to calculations of L. S. D. relieved by some humanitarianism on the part of the friend of the poor and of the workers who toil but reap not. This brings me to the question of khaddar as an economic problem and the conflict between handloom and power-loom. I shall deal with this aspect of the question in my next letter.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Sept. 1.

"AJMER CONGRESS AFFAIRS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Refering to the telegram, dated the 24th August, in your valued paper, from a correspondent in Ajmer, I consider it my duty once more to correct the figures mentioned therein; as such wrong figures are again likely to mislead the public, in spite of my warning that extreme party feelings and personal jealousies are chiefly responsible for such malicious attacks on the respectablity and personalty of others, specially through the Press.

I, being a Noncooperator, have got no other remedy but to repudiate and contradict if statements are false and are simply meant to throw dust at me. In the figures given by your correspondent an amount of Rs. 7,877/4 which is an asset of the 'Khadi Bhundar' standing against sandry debtors (when amount was ultimately taken over by the P. C. Committee in its resolution of the Provincial Working Committee) has entirely been dropped apparently to mislead the people and consequently to defame me and my colleagues. In the same way the stock taken over by the Congress Committee for which a receipt was duly obtained by the superintendent of the Khadi Bhundar was also worth Rs. 2,863/-/6 and not Rs. 1,407/7/6, as alleged to have been realized by auction sale. To mercilessly put the Congress goods on auction, under the false name of my ownership, and under the very face of the fact that those were being sold at par by my wife and her lady co-workers in their house to house Khadi propaganda, is sufficant to show the motives of the party concerned. Secondly, to drag matters of account and of local internal management to the Press and the public at large, without referring it to and settling it through some local respectable gentlemen or the All-India Congress Committee (if any honest difference of opinion or mis-understanding actually existed), is another example of good or bad motives best known to the party concerned, who got into the Working Committee of the Congress in Ajmer, after my retirement from the Presidentship of the P. C. Committee.

I do not care much personally for myself as my concience is clear and I am on the side of truth I can safely proclaim on my word of honour and with God over head that I have never allowed a single pie of the Congress to be spent for my personal use nor have ever allowed a single pie to exceed the limit of the budget which the Provincial Congress Committee had passed from time to time. Mr. Suparivalla, The All-India Congress Auditor, declared our accounts most up-to-date and systematic. But what I strongly feel is that such things are doing tremendous harm to the movement and the Congress while the Government enjoys such things to its heart's content.

I have already challenged that if there be the least truth and honesty in these allegations let an independent and qualified accountant be appointed to investigate and report in the matter and I know further challenge that if I be wrong and if I have done the least injustice to a single pie of the Congress, I am ready to give a blank cheque to be filled-in by any of my renowned colleagues and friends, like Pandit Motilall Nehru, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj or Doctor M. A. Ansari and would nominate any one of them as my umpire or Judge, but I would not stand blackmailing like the present. I have come to Delhi to look-after my firing here after neglecting it for nearly two years, as lacs of rupees are at stake here. I have already suffered loss of thousands of rupees and I am here on business and not to shield or hide, as I understand from the tone and spirit of your informant. Every body concerned knows my address here. I wish money and energy be not spent uselessly on a controversy, like the presnt.—Yours, etc.

Delhi, Aug. 29th 1922.
Chandani Chawk,

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K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.
Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.
I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.
I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.
I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.
I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.
I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhoeas and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.
Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains, Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.
Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.
I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.
I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.
I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.
I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.
I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kunrool.
I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.
I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

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RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.
Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 2 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kaliangania.
I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.
Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

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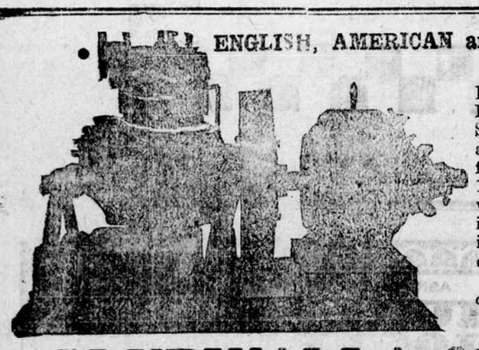

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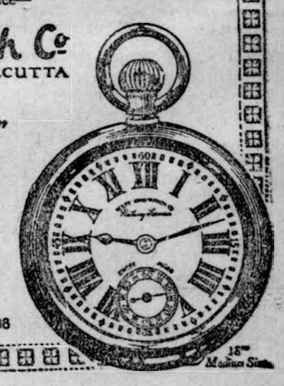

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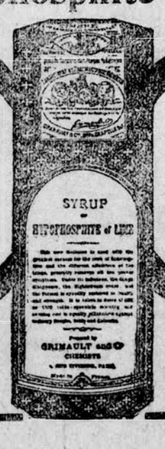

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